THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

IMPORTANT CABLE NEWS.

A Terrible Hurricane at St. Domingo—Revolutionary Movements in Hayti—Latest from Mexico—Maximilian's Remains Delivered to Admiral Tegethoff, Etc.

MEXICO.

Maximilian's Remains Delivered to Admiral Tegethoff—Banquet to the Admiral—A Division of Escobedo's Troops Going to the Capital—Amnesty Proclamation—Kidnapping and Vigilance Committees.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The French steamer Panama has arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 15th instant from that port, and to the 10th from Mexico city.

Senor Romero and suite had received quite an ovation on landing at Vera Cruz.

Admiral Tegethoff has received the remains of the late Emperor Maximilian from the Mexican Government. They are reported to be in a fair state of preservation, considering all the circumstances attending his unfortunate death.

The necessary papers, authorizing the Admiral to assume the care of the remains and permitting them to pass the revenue and port officers without undue inspection or delay, have been handed to Admiral Tegethoff, and he was expected to leave the capital with his precious charge for Vera Cruz on the 11th instant, where the Austrian frigate Novara would be ready to convey them to Austria.

A grand banquet had been given by the German Club of the capital to Admiral Tegethoff. There were over one hundred guests at the banquet. Baron von Magnus toasted the Admiral. The Prussian Consul proposed the future prosperity of Mexico as a Government, and the welfare of its citizens as a people. Baron von Magnus in the course of his remarks stated that he had done all that he could in favor of every German in Mexico, and was only sorry that he had not been able to do more.

Admiral Tegethoff, in the course of his speech, alluded to the navies of the German nations, and expressed his wish to see them always harmonious in peace and united in war. The banqueters did not break up till midnight.

The newly elected members to Congress are already arriving at the capital. As yet what the policy of the opposition members will be is not known.

General Escobedo was still at the capital. It was reported that a division of General Escobedo's army was also going to the city of Mexico, and *quidnuncs* were on the alert to know wherefore.

The amnesty proclamation had at length been issued. It mitigates to a very great extent the punishment of Imperial prisoners. Monsieur F. Eloin was released from his confinement at night, but he was too late for the regular conveyance, and an extra train had to be hired to convey him. He left Mexico in the French steamer Panama, as also the Baron A. von Magnus, late Prussian Minister near Maximilian's Court.

Padre Fischer is still held as a prisoner, although the amnesty proclamation sets the Prince Salm-Salm free. Various reasons are assigned for this distinction made against the Padre.

All the members of the court martial before whom Santa Anna was tried at Vera Cruz, except the Fiscal, have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for having given a final determination without consulting the General Government in last resort.

The treasury was reported to be empty. A *conducta* of three hundred and fifty thousand hard dollars had arrived at the capital from Morelia. Another of one million of hard dollars had started from the capital for Vera Cruz on the way to Europe.

All sorts of kidnapping was being practised on prominent and wealthy persons of all ages and sexes to extort ransoms. This was principally the case in the rural parts and suburbs of the cities. Torture and even assassination were threatened to make people swear secrecy as to who were the parties to whom these ransoms were paid. Vigilance committees, however, were organizing to put a stop to the proceeding around the capital.

Mr. Plumb has been well received in Mexican diplomatic circles, and is quite popular among all classes. There was quite a mystification as to the proposed visit of General Banks, and people were asking whether he was coming to buy Sonora or Chihuahua. On this subject one of the prominent journals had come out in favor of a union between the two republics.

President Juarez was reported as not having yet come to any determination on the subject of renewing the concessions to the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway concern. The old managers of the road, Messrs. Crawley and Barnett, had arrived from England on business connected with the railway. The first week in November was spent principally in festivities. There were bull-fights at the capital. The members of Congress elect from Yucatan left Sisal on the 10th inst. for the capital via Vera Cruz.

The French Consul at Laguna had been recalled. He had gone to Jamaica.

A gold medal for President Juarez had been presented by the citizens of San Francisco.

Vera Cruz had sent aid to the sufferers by the hurricane at Matamoras to the amount of $[illegible]0,000.

Governor Martinez had arrived at the capital on important business.

ST. DOMINGO.

Terrific Hurricane—Destruction of Property on Land and Afloat.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—A terrible hurricane blew over the island on the 30th of October. It desolated the capital and destroyed two hundred lives. The hurricane lasted four hours, and destroyed nearly all the shipping in the harbor. No American vessels are reported. Commercio street, St. Domingo city, is in ruins. There was no news from the interior.

PORTO RICO.

A Free Port to be Made on the Island.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—We have news from Porto Rico up to the 13th instant. It is rumored that St. John's will be made a free port.

HAYTI.

Dominican Treaty Annulled—Revolutionary Movements.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The treaty with St. Domingo has been annulled, and the Haytian Minister has returned. Revolutionary movements are rife, and Dominican forces are reported already on the Haytian frontier. The intended issue of bonds to the amount of $600,000 is unpopular.

CANADA.

Fires in Montreal—Four Persons Burned to Death.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—Four fires occurred in this city yesterday. In one of them a man named Shaw, his wife, and two children, aged nine months and three years respectively, were burned to cinders.

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Food Riots in the West of England.

Some serious bread riots have occurred at Exeter and Exminster, in the southwestern part of England. The mob seem to have taken advantage of some excitement which was being exhibited on account of the avowed intentions of the Mayors of those towns to prevent all Gunpowder-plot celebrations. The windows of most of the bakers' shops in both cities were broken, and the houses of both bakers and butchers were gutted. Great damage was done, and the tills of a number of tradesmen, the premises of several corndealers, were burned down, and great excitement prevailed.

The militia were called out, and a telegram was sent from Exeter to Plymouth requesting that some regular troops might be forwarded, and 200 soldiers of the 2d Regiment arrived in a few hours. The Riot act was read by the Mayors of both cities in the market-place, and a large number of arrests took place.

On the 5th, the authorities were unable to put down the Gunpowder-plot celebrations, and throughout England (partly from sympathy with Garibaldi, and partly from a desire to denounce Ritualism in connection with Romanism) the celebrations were more numerous and extensive than any that have occurred for years.

Bread riots occurred on the same day at Crediton, Torquay, and other places in the west of England.

ITALY.

Details of the Battle at Monte Rotondo.

The following details of the defeat of Garibaldi have been received:—

Garibaldi moved from Monte Rotondo on the 3d to take Tivoli, which had been reoccupied by the Pontifical troops. A little beyond Montana he came suddenly upon the whole Pontifical force, which immediately opened a heavy artillery fire. A battle ensued, which lasted three-quarters of an hour. Garibaldi, after a heavy loss, retreated to Monte Rotondo, followed by the Pontifical troops, when the battle was renewed, and after two hours and a half desperate fighting the Garibaldians were completely dispersed. Garibaldi and his staff fled towards the Italian frontier. The greatest bravery was displayed on both sides, and the Pontifical Zouaves repeatedly charged with the bayonet.

The Garibaldians lost 450 killed and 900 prisoners. The number of their wounded has not been accurately ascertained. The Pontificals had 200 killed and wounded. The Garibaldian force consisted of 3500 men, two guns, and 35 horses. Menotti Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the leg. On Saturday a deputation, including Deputies Corte, Crispi, and Sineo, waited upon Garibaldi and vainly endeavored to induce him to desist from his enterprise. The force which left Rome to attack the Garibaldians consisted of 6000 French and Papal troops. It is stated that the French General addressed an *ultimatum* to the Garibaldians, summoning them to withdraw from the Pontifical territory under the penalty of being treated as brigands.

Narrow Escape of Garibaldi

The Piedmontese *Gazette* states that on the 31st ultimo General Garibaldi narrowly escaped death from the enemy's bullets. He had gone, with a guide, to a house hardly a kilometre from Rome. From that point he proposed to examine the position of the Papalini; he was on the steps of the house, preceded by the guide, when two shots were fired, seriously wounding his companion. The General was not touched, and returned to his headquarters. The two shots had been sent from revolvers by two *gendarmes*, who, being informed of the General's intended purpose, had lain in ambush for the purpose.

AN OPERATIC STRIKE.

No Performance at the New York Academy Last Night.

The audience that assembled at the doors of the Academy of Music last night was met by the announcement that no performance of opera would be given, as the management had decided to take efficient measures for resisting an organized strike on the part of a majority of the chorus singers.

Much disappointment was naturally felt by the brilliant crowd that had flocked to hear the second performance of the new opera, *Romeo e Guilieta*, but the bad luck was generally borne with good grace, and hundreds expressed their appreciation of the decisive course adopted by the director. It appears that a notification that the strike was arranged was sent to the Academy only a short time prior to the usual hour for opening the doors. At 12 o'clock the weekly salaries were paid to the chorus and others engaged at the opera, and nothing then occurred to indicate that dissatisfaction was brewing in any department.

The demand made at the latter part of the day was for compensation for attending the rehearsals of *Romeo and Juliet*. The injustice of the claim is at once apparent; but, if it were otherwise, the method adopted for enforcing it sufficiently entitled the management to resist it promptly.

We understand, further, that violence was threatened to any one of the chorus who might attempt to disengage himself from the strike and attend the opera.

Mr. Maretzek has borne up valiantly under very unfavorable circumstances since the destruction of the old Academy, when he sustained a loss which years of prosperity only can repay. That he has carried on the opera through periods of positive adversity, should entitle him to consideration at least from those who are mainly indebted to him for a livelihood.

The present strikers certainly chose an untimely moment for urging their unjust demands, as the season has been far too liberally conducted to be very remunerative. However, we presume that a day or two will scatter the clouds now hanging over Irving Place. Either the erring mock lords and ladies of the opera will repent and resume their places, if permitted to do so, or a new and untarnished corps will be installed in their stead. At any rate, the performances are not likely to be interrupted for any length of time.—*N. Y. World*

Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition.

The St. John's (N. S.) *Chronicle* publishes the following:—

"From Captain Chapel, late of the steamer Nimrod, we have the following information respecting the doings of Captain Hall, of the Franklin Exploring Expedition:—

"Owing, in a great measure, to the selfish and inconsiderate conduct of some American whaling masters, Captain Hall was unable to procure a team of dogs to prosecute his journey. He therefore started on a six weeks' sledging tour, in the hope of being enabled to secure a team, and was accompanied by two natives. During the progress of the journey they fell in with a party of hostile Esquimaux, but Mr. Hall succeeded in procuring forty dogs in exchange for some old tin pans and knives—articles of much value in that region.

"From information received from the natives, Mr. Hall determined upon prosecuting his enterprise the coming winter, and made every arrangement for the purpose, depositing supplies of provisions at easy stages along the proposed route. From these natives he learned that at about the time of the loss of Sir John Franklin's vessel some white men carried a dead body on shore, and built a brick vault, which they carefully cemented, and in which they deposited the corpse, afterwards covering the vault with heavy stone flags. This body Mr. Hall believes to be the remains of Sir John, and his intention is to visit the locality and satisfy himself upon the point, if possible. Since, however, this region is inhabited by hostile natives, Mr. Hall has thought it necessary to take with him a small force of white men.

"To secure this he offered $500 in gold each to any five men from the whaling fleet who would accompany him. Of course he secured his men, and all hands will start this fall on their journey, so that it is not improbable that next summer we may receive definite information as to the resting-place of Sir John Franklin. Captain Hall has secured many valuable articles formerly owned by Sir John's party.

"Captain Chapel informs us that the Arctic fishery has been a complete failure, nothing like it having occurred during his twenty-one years' experience. He was happily instrumental in saving the lives of the officers and crew of the Pioneer, commanded by his brother, and owned by R. H. Chapel, Esq., of New London."

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Pope and Swayne Urged from Washington to Moderate the Zeal of the Delegates—The Slave Compensation Resolution to be Killed in Committee.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 18.—The Convention to-day again took up the suffrage question, and several speeches were made for and against disfranchisement. The present situation upon this question is very complicated. The more extreme men have, it is said, been summoned by General Swayne and instructed to be more moderate in their action. Generals Pope and Swayne are said to be hourly receiving telegrams from Washington to restrain the Convention from passing extreme measures.

So far, however, it is doubtful whether these warnings will achieve that object. Some of the delegates may be converted to a more temperate course; but Bingham and Griffin, who control the negro votes, are apparently determined to carry the majority report. These men refuse to back down, saying that unless there is a distranchising clause the radical party in the State is not strong enough to succeed in the coming election. General Swayne is reported to be endeavoring to make Alabama, by means of the Convention, a Chase State, and hopes himself to be elected to the United States Senate. The proposition to pay negroes for services as slaves is to be killed in committee. It was proposed by a negro, and the majority of the delegates were afraid to vote against it, fearing that it would prejudice the negroes against them. They therefore voted to send it to a committee, where it will be smashed.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LOUISIANA.

Removal of Sheriff Hays, and Appointment of Surgeon Avery in His Place—Appointment of a New Clerk of the District Court—Mass Meeting on the Currency Question.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The city is much excited, and General Hancock is looked for daily. General Moyer, the temporary Military Commander, has again removed ex-Rebel General Hays, who was endorsed by General Sheridan, and appointed Surgeon Avery, of a negro regiment, said to be a Copperhead, as Sheriff. A late *Tribune* correspondent has also been appointed Clerk of the District Court, a position said to be worth thirty thousand dollars. The city press endorse Avery, and denounce the latter appointment. The *Times* says of the new Clerk, "No man is more universally despised," while the *Republican* endorses him.

A mass meeting of citizens takes place on Wednesday, in Lafayette Square, to protest and act upon the currency question.

Look out for stirring times here, unless General Hancock arrives before the Convention meets.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Dickens Furore in Boston—Sale of Tickets for the Dickens Readings—Great Excitement and Enthusiasm.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The sale of tickets to Charles Dickens' readings began this morning at 9 o'clock, at the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields. A vast crowd of people has hung about the house all day. People began to gather about the doors soon after midnight, and at sunrise thousands of expectant persons were patiently waiting their chances. The regular business of the house has been entirely suspended, and a strong force of police has been in constant attendance. The weather has been intensely cold, yet the utmost order and good humor have prevailed, the crowd cheering the fortunate ticket-holders as they passed out, and amusing themselves by singing "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," the John Brown song, etc. etc. The excitement beats that which prevailed at the Jenny Lind concerts.

The news of Mr. Dickens' arrival at Halifax was received by the crowd with great cheers. Enormous prices are offered on the street for seats in any part of the hall. Mr. Dickens will arrive in Boston to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Repeal of the Cotton Tax—Letter from Mr. Colfax.

Colonel Eli S. Shorter, Ala., has recently been in correspondence with a number of prominent members of Congress upon the subject of a repeal of the tax on cotton. The Eufaula *News* says:—"The replies generally pledge the members to aid in repealing the tax as soon as Congress convenes. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, says that he cordially agrees with Colonel Shorter in his views respecting the injustice of this tax to both whites and blacks, and will vote for repealing the law, and letting the repeal relate back to the 1st of September, so as to refund the money already paid on the present crop. This Senator also states that Mr. Boutwell, who is an extreme radical, told him on the day he was writing to Colonel Shorter that he too would support the repeal measure." The *News* also gives the following letter from Speaker Colfax:—

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2, 1867.—Dear Sir:—Your letter of October 22 has been remailed to me from South Bend, and has just reached me. In answer I would state that I believe the cotton tax ought to be and will be repealed. When it was levied I thought that the high price cotton was then commanding would render the tax less burdensome than it has since proved. But as we do not tax other agricultural products, and as cotton is so valuable as an equalizer of exchanges, and is an article of such prime necessity to so many millions, and as its culture in our country should be encouraged, I am decidedly in favor of abolishing the present direct tax on it; and the depressed condition of this staple will, I think, incline Congress to repeal it early in the session. Still, I can of course speak for myself alone.

As to "radicalism" politically, to which you allude, I must plead guilty; and I fear we might not agree on that point as on the other. But I hope and trust, when reconstruction is an accomplished fact, that you of the South will, with your great staples and more genial clime, rival if you do not outrun us in the march of progress, development, prosperity, and wealth. And all I can honorably and justly do to promote the development of your magnificent resources, I will most cheerfully, both as a pleasure and a duty.

I write in great haste, but am, with many pleasant recollections of our social intercourse in the past, respectfully yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Hon. Eli S. Shorter, Eufaula, Ala.

Speechmaking to the Freedmen in Mississippi.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURG, Mississippi, Nov. 11, 1867.—The following telegram, just received, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. Officers and agents of the Bureau will promptly report to these Headquarters all violations of this order, "giving time and place of offense, and names of witnesses." Officers or agents so offending will be promptly arrested and tried:—

HOLLY SPRINGS, Nov. 8, 1867.—General A. C. Gillem, Commanding:—Send me the name or names of any officer or other person who has been making or may make inflammatory speeches to freedmen, or endanger the public peace by exciting one class or color against another. Consult commanding and other officers for facts and publish this telegram. I desire to make prompt arrest and trial of such offenders. Time and place of offense, and names of witnesses, should accompany the charges.

E. O. C. ORD, B. B M. G.,
Commanding Fourth Military District.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Assistant Commissioner.

POLITICAL.

Official Returns from Iowa and Minnesota.

The official returns from Iowa foot up the vote for Judge of the Supreme Court as follows:—Craig, Democrat, 58,880; Beck, Republican, 90,789; Republican majority, 31,909.

In Minnesota, Governor Marshall is re-elected by a majority of 5586, but the suffrage amendment is probably lost.

SECOND EDITION

THE QUAKER CITY EXCURSIONISTS.

Their Return from the Holy Land.

Military Review in Washington.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

Congress—The November Session.

Some of the Republican Senators and Representatives now here are in favor of adjourning *sine die* on Thursday next, and thus terminating the first session of the Fortieth Congress without transacting any further business. They believe nothing can be done during the eight days at the close of which the session must expire, and as they must commence *de novo* on the first Monday in December, they think it best not to attempt legislation in the meantime. A few of those who favor impeachment are opposed to this, and think they can force articles through the House before the First of December.

Personal.

B. Doran Killian is here in behalf of the Irish-American citizens Nagle, Warren, Halpine, and others, who are incarcerated in Irish and English prisons for being Fenians in the United States.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will soon be in the hands of the printer, and will be sent to Congress at an early day. It will be by far the most interesting financial document ever presented to that body.

Military Review.

There was a review of troops this morning south of the Executive Mansion—Detachments of the regiments now stationed in and around Washington, namely, the 12th and 29th United States Infantry, 44th Veteran Reserve, and 5th Cavalry. They were under the command of Colonel Wallace. They were reviewed by Major-General Emory, the military head of the Department of Washington. The President and General Grant were prevented from being present by the Cabinet meeting.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Theatrical Manager in Trouble—The Cold Snap, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held yesterday, and all of the old directors re-elected, which renders certain the re-election of Hon. John W. Garrett to the presidency. Mr. Garrett handed in his annual report, which is highly satisfactory, showing the road to be in a prosperous condition.

James H. Barney has been appointed City Collector under Mayor Banks.

The injunction in the United States District Court yesterday, instituted by William B. Barton and C. F. McKnight, to restrain John S. Ford from playing a piece called *Under the Gaslight* at the Holliday Street Theatre, was not sustained by Judge Giles, and the play went on. He decided the agreement was merely a license to perform a play, and not an assignment, as alleged.

It is quite cold here, and considerable ice was formed last night.

Return of the Pilgrims to the Holy Land.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamer Quaker City has arrived with the excursion party to the Holy Land.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 96¼; Reading, 44¾; Canton Co., 72½; Erie Railroad, 102⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 82¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111; Michigan Central, 99½; New York Central, 113¼; Illinois Central, 130½; Cumberland preferred, 12½; Missouri 6s, 95½; Hudson River, 123½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108¾; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, 105⅞. Sterling Exchange unchanged. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 139¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Riddle Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow. T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

As before reported, the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Hornkeith, charged with the murder of Colonel William Riddle at William Ovens' tavern, in Twentieth street, below Spruce, on the 7th of May last, was taken up yesterday. As is usually the case in these trials, a long time was occupied in the empanelling of a jury, the defense seemingly exercising great care in their selection of jurors. At half past 1 o'clock in the afternoon the jury-box was filled, and the Court took a recess of one hour and a half. At 3 o'clock the jury was sworn, and Mr. Dwight opened the case for the Commonwealth, giving a general outline of the facts he expected to prove, lucidly explaining the grades of homicides and expressing the intention of the Commonwealth, as warranted by the facts, if proven, to press for no more than a verdict of murder in the second degree. At the close of his remarks the examination of witnesses was begun:—

Dr. William H. Pancoast having been sworn, testified to his acquaintance with the deceased, having been his physician some two or three months prior to his death. He stated that on the evening of May 7 the deceased was brought to his office bleeding profusely from two wounds on the upper and posterior portion of the head, spitting blood, and in a fainting condition; he had him taken home and then dressed his wounds; the two wounds on the head were fearful gashes, and under the anterior one the external plate of the skull was fissured; he attended him until the 2d of June following, when he died; he assisted in making a post-mortem examination of the body the next day, and together with the other physicians present came to the conclusion that the death was caused by inflammation of the membranes of the brain, resulting from the blows on the head.

Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, substantiated the testimony of the preceding witness in regard to the wounds and cause of death.

Henry Hann testified that he saw part of the disturbance at Ovens' bar-room, on the night of May 7; when he arrived there he saw Colonel Riddle standing in the Twentieth street door, with his head cut, and Ovens, John Kulp, John Riddle, and William Hornkeith inside the bar-room; the latter, Hornkeith, was standing near the bar, with something shiny in his hand, but whether or not this was a pitcher he could not say; soon the door was closed, and he could not see what was done inside.

James Hill testified that, on the night of this occurrence, his attention was drawn to the bar-room by the noise of the scuffle; he went to the place, and saw Ovens and John Riddle wrestling on the floor; parties were wrangling in the back part of the room, and he thought he saw a cane; he afterwards saw Colonel Riddle with a pitcher in his hand, but did not see him strike any one; again he saw Colonel Riddle standing in the doorway, in a stooping position, and some one standing over him beating him; the man who was beating Colonel Riddle he thought looked like Hornkeith, but he was not positive it was he.

George Bradley testified that he was also drawn to the place by the noise; he noticed Ovens lying on the floor, and John Riddle with a pitcher in his hand in a crowd at the rear end of the room; he saw Hornkeith and the deceased scuffling on the floor near the door; Hornkeith struck the deceased on the head with a cane; the latter staggered towards the door, and a man named Connor struck him on the head with a brick; he then reeled and fell into a chair, and Hornkeith again struck him with the cane.

Here the Court adjourned until this morning.

At the meeting of the Court this morning, the examination of the witness Bradley was resumed. His testimony was as follows:—

I did not see John Riddle while Hornkeith was striking Colonel Riddle; the last time I saw John Riddle he was in the back part of the room with three or four men around him; they seemed to be moving around, and their arms were in motion; I couldn't see what kind of motions they were making, but I think they were striking one another; I was standing on the pavement, three or four feet from the door; I saw no more of John Riddle; the next I saw of William Riddle was on the steps outside; he was then bleeding.

Cross-examined—I saw Connor on the doorstep when he threw the brick; he was only two or three feet from Colonel Riddle when he threw the brick; Connor's first name is John; I know Hornkeith, and saw his face at the same time I saw Col. Riddle; Col. Riddle's face was towards the door, and Hornkeith's face was towards Riddle's back, and he was striking him on the back of the head with a cane; I distinctly saw the cane; I don't think it was three feet long; it was a broken cane; it was black, and about half an inch thick; that was the only instrument I saw in Hornkeith's hands; I saw no blood flow from Colonel Riddle's head when he was struck with the brick; he reeled and fell into a chair, and Hornkeith struck him on the front of the head with the cane as soon as he fell into the chair.

George Donaghey sworn—I was with George Bradley that evening; I saw part of this occurrence; I looked into the room from the pavement in front of the door on Twentieth street; I first saw Mr. Ovens and Mr. Riddle, the one that's dead, on the floor together, Mr. Riddle on top; Colonel Riddle got up, and I saw this John Riddle take the pitcher from the counter and sling it around the room in his hand; I saw somebody take the pitcher out of his hand and put it on the counter; I could not say who it was; I saw this Mr. Hornkeith strike Colonel Riddle; Colonel Riddle was at the time right near the Twentieth street door; Mr. Hornkeith was in front of Colonel Riddle's face at the time I saw him; I saw him strike Colonel Riddle a couple of times; Colonel Riddle was sitting down at the time, right near the door, in a chair; I saw Colonel Riddle after that on the step kneeling halfway down; I saw Connor outside; nobody else was there that I saw; John Riddle was then inside; I saw Mr. Stokes behind the bar at the time; this was when Colonel Riddle was on the door step.

Cross-examined—I did not see Colonel Riddle with the ice-pitcher in his hand; I say now I saw Hornkeith strike Colonel Riddle before Connor struck him with a brick; Connor has gone away, I believe; I have not seen him since.

John Riddle, sworn—I reside at No. 317 S. Twelfth street; in May last I was living at No. 414 S. Eleventh street; I lived with my mother; my brother, Colonel Riddle, I think, had just passed his twenty-fifth year; he was in the army about four years; he was first appointed to the 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry; then he was appointed to General Reynolds' staff, and at his death to General Meade's; I remember the 7th of May last; I went that evening with my brother to the northwest corner of Twentieth and Hand streets; I went into the place; my brother's condition as to health when we entered that place was pretty good; on first going into the barroom we saw a man named Stokes behind the bar and Mr. Hornkeith talking to him in front of the bar; my brother asked if this was the Assessor's office, and Mr. Stokes said it was; my brother asked if Mr. Ovens was in, and Mr. Stokes said he was in the back room; we went into the back room and found Mr. Ovens there; my brother not knowing him, asked if he was Mr. Ovens, and he answered that was his name; he took from his pocket a paper and told Mr. Ovens it had been left at the house, and asked if it was legal to fill in the amount under his mother's name as the property belonged to her, and the paper was made out in his name; Mr. Ovens didn't seem, or at least didn't want to understand, and my brother repeated the question; Mr. Ovens then said, "Oh! I see what you want; you want to go back on your own mother; you won't stand up for your own mother;" my brother said he wasn't familiar with the way those things were done, and he had come to inquire about it; Mr. Ovens then said, "I think you are a —— loafer; you want to go back on your own mother;" Mr. Ovens had the paper in his hand at this time, and my brother remarked, "He doesn't seem to want to understand, so we'll go;" my brother and I went into the bar; Mr. Ovens and Mr. Gamble came into the room, and Mr. Ovens went behind the bar with the paper; my brother said, "Mr. Ovens, will you let me have that paper?" with the intention of seeing the name of the other assessor; Mr. Ovens said, "Never mind that paper, I'll see to you;" while speaking, he came from behind the counter and approached us; I had hold of the front door knob; he put his hand on my brother's breast in a menacing way, and said, "I think you are a —— loafer;" my brother told him not to put his hand upon him, and he repeated it; called him a loafer again; Mr. Gamble took Mr. Ovens' arm and remonstrated with him, saying, "What are you talking to those gentlemen in that style for?" Ovens turned round, raised his arm at him, and with an oath told him to go away, that he knew his own business; he repeated what he had done before; at this time I discovered that Mr. Ovens was under the influence of liquor, and I said to him that my brother was not a loafer, but a gentleman, and had gone there to transact business, not to quarrel; he, with an oath, said "He is a loafer, and so are you," and then struck at me; I knocked the blow off and struck Mr. Ovens; Mr. Hornkeith, Mr. Stokes, and Mr. Gamble—every person in the room—then attacked us; I think I knocked Mr. Ovens down; my brother used an umbrella to defend himself, and it was taken from him; he then picked up a pitcher from the bar, and defended himself with it; both of us tried to keep our backs as near as possible to the door, which was shut at the time; it was opened, the men ran in, looked and found no strangers, and attacked us, like the rest; then a third man came from the front door, and struck my brother with some instrument; I thought at first it was a billy; my brother then dropped the pitcher when he was struck, and I jumped to his assistance; he partially fell against a row of chairs, and some person took the pitcher from his hand on the floor, and helped him, and tried to get him to the door; as I was getting him to the door, several blows were aimed with the pitcher at me, by whom I cannot say; I succeeded in warding off several blows, and finally he was struck two blows on the head, then I received one blow from the pitcher, and one from the pitcher or something else; finally we got to the door, and I pushed him out in front of me and followed him; there were no blows struck outside the door, unless it was one with a billy that had struck my brother; I received that blow; I think I know who gave that blow; I think it was Kulp who struck me; there was no other blow struck outside; after I had knocked Ovens down I saw him fighting generally, and me particularly; I came into collision with him a second time, and I think I struck him again; I know that at this time Stokes, Gamble, and Hornkeith were not where I was; they were fighting my brother; at the time I was trying to get my brother out of the door; there were in the room Mr. Owens, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Hornkeith, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Kulp, and two others; several were engaged with me and my brother; after I got outside I went directly to Dr. Pancoast's; I started back after my cap and cane and my brother's umbrella, but some one advised me not to go into the place, and offered to get them for me; on the way to Dr. Pancoast's my brother received no injuries from any one.

Cross-examined—When I went into the bar-room I had a cane; I did not strike Ovens with it, nor did my brother; I am inclined to think some one used it upon me; I did not have the ice-pitcher in my hand; the witnesses who have so testified mistook the circumstances; I think they have in that respect confused me with my brother; I did not strike the first blow that night.

Here the Commonwealth closed.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Charles Reilley and Henry Gill, trading as Reilley & Gill vs. William Young. An action on a book account. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Henry May vs. Mary N. Cox and William Colbert, contractor. Before reported. Jury out.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Montgomery vs. Grant. Before reported. On trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—The certiorari list was before the Court this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—United States vs. Five Barrels of Whisky, M. Gibbons claimant. On trial.

The Grand Jury returned true bills against the following:—Samuel McBride, illicit distilling; Peter Vincent, Jacob Sutouff, and John L. Jacobs, removing spirits to a place otherwise than a bonded warehouse; Joseph Covington, John C. Andrews, and Patrick Connelly, passing or attempting to pass counterfeit Government notes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1867.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans rule at 7 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges at 8@10 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government loans were in firm demand; June 7·30s sold at 105¼, no change; '64 5-20s at 105⅝, no change; and '67 5-20s at 107⅞, no change; 102¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113⅛ for 6s of 1881; 108½ for '62 5-20s; and 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged, the new issue sold at 101¾.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 49⅝, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 125, no change; Minehill at 57, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 25⅝, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 20¼, a slight advance; 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; and 40 for Elmira preferred; Norristown sold at 64, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 65, no change, and Hestonville at 10½, no change. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 61 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand at full prices. Northern Liberties sold at 106, no change; and Western at 91, no change; 102 was bid for Seventh National; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 105 for Kensington; 30 for Manufacturers'; 71 for City, and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares were dull. Susquehanna Canal sold at 11½, an advance of ½; 9½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 32½ for Lehigh Navigation, and 45½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139⅝; 11 A. M., 139⅝; 12 M., 139⅞; 1 P. M., 139⅞.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is in good demand at 7 per cent., and few loans are made at less. Some leading houses are offered money at 7 per cent. in larger amounts than they can use. Commercial bills sell at 7@9 for best and 10@12 for fair names. Borrowers are looking for aid from Congress, and the session promises to be largely occupied by financial affairs. Just now most complaint is made of the discretionary powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, which places the entire financial movements of the country at his control."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says:—"The general money market presents no new features. Most of the discount houses reported business dull, and a very moderate demand for money, though at some institutions the packers and grain shippers were checking to a larger extent. The demand for discounts on mercantile account is very moderate, mostly for small amounts, and some renewals. The rates of interest, both at bank and in the open market are unchanged. The market for New York funds continues quite firm, with sales between banks at 30@40c. premium. Some of the institutions are shipping currency."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$200 5-20s '64.cp	106	18 sh Penna R	49⅞
$4500 U S 7-30s..Je	105¼	100 sh Susq Cnl....c.	11½
$20800 City 6s, New...ls.	101¾	46 sh Norrist'n R	64
$1500 do. New.2d.	101¾	12 sh Minehill	57
$3000 All Co'y Co 5s	73¼	16 do.	57
$2000 do.	73	4 sh Leh V R	51
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89	86	36 do.	50⅝
$1000 do.mt 6s, '89	93	100 sh Phil & E....b30.	25⅝
12 sh C & Am R....b5.	125	200 sh McElh'ny.stoflat	⅝
7 sh Bk N Lib.	106	5 sh 10th & 11th	65
3 sh Western Bank.	91	100 sh Hestonville..c.	10½
7 do.	90¼		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1862, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1864, 105⅜@105⅝; do., 1865, 106⅜@106⅝; do., 1865, new, 107⅝@107⅞; do., 1867, new, 107⅝@107⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, June, 105¼@105⅜; do., July, 105¼@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117½; do., August, 1865, 116½@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@116¼; do., October, 1865, 115⅝@116. Gold, 139⅝@139¾; Silver, 133@134½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139⅝@139⅞; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113¼@113⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1864, 105⅜@105⅝; do., 1865, 106⅜@106⅝; do. July, 1865, 107⅝@107⅞; do. July, 1867, 107⅝@107⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105⅜; 3d series, 105¼@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115⅞; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; old 5-20s, 108⅜@108⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 105⅜@105⅝; do., 1865, 106⅜@106⅝; do., July, 107⅝@107⅞; do., 1867, 107⅝@107⅞; 10-40s, 102@102¼; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105⅜; do., July, 105¼@105⅜. Gold, 139⅝@139⅞.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........NOVEMBER 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........28 | 11 A. M.........37 | 2 P. M.........42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr W. Paxson, Brower, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr Lamartine, Hill, New Bedford, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr W. Kallahan, Clark, Annapolis, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr S. A. Bartle, Smith, Norfolk, do.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Pawtucket, Scott & Sons.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, Washington, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. L. Somers, Somers, New York, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, Savannah, do.
Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, Key West, U. S. Quartermaster.
Schr Jas. Allderdice, Jackaway, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr G. R. Conover, Robinson, Richmond, Captain.
Schr G. W. Krebs, Carlisle, Potomac, Captain.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, Richmond, Captain.
Schr H. Paige, Haley, Boston, Captain.
St'r Ocean Bird, Massey, Newark, D. Brittain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Wattson, 20 days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom.
Br. brig Regina, Rodenbeiser, 11 days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom.
Schr C. H. Muller, Brown, from Gloucester, with mdse. to captain.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, 3 days from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr G. R. Conover, Robinson, from Washington.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Providence.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from Salisbury.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from New York.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Wareham.
Schr Chattanooga, Black, from Wilmington.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr W. Paxson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr H. Paige, Haley, from Boston.
Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, from Boston.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Boston.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from Lewes, Del., with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ocean Bird, Massey, from Newark, in ballast to captain.

BELOW.

Brig W. H. Parks, from Havana.
Two brigs, names unknown.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 18—6 A. M.—Ship Joseph Fish, from Liverpool, and brig S. & W. Welsh, from Orchilla for Philadelphia, passed in the Capes last evening. Brig Grace Darling, from Philadelphia for Havre, and schr Freddy L. Porter, do. for Gibraltar, went to sea 16th inst. Schr A. M. Chadwick, for Rio de Janeiro, went yesterday.

Mr. George Conner, Jr. reports brig Josie and schr Dauntless, both for Marseilles, went to sea yesterday with wind W. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Cornwallis, Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 3d inst.

Barque Union, Nickleson, hence, at Marseilles 3d instant.

Barque Trinity, Harts, hence, at Dunkirk 4th inst.

Barque Hunter, York, hence, at Portland 17th inst.

Brig Fanny Foulke, Townsend, hence for Mobile, is ashore on Currituck.

Schr P. H. Falkenburg, Vannote, hence for Barnegat, struck on Barnegat Shoals morning of [illegible] 16th inst. and run for [illegible] She was taken in tow by [illegible] but when off that point she had got so much water in her that the pilot-[illegible] boat was obliged to let go of her, and she sunk in [illegible] fathoms of water. The above statement is fr[illegible] the captain of wrecking schr John Curtis, Jr., [illegible] the Coast Wrecking Company, who, together with the pilot-boat Jane, No. 1, were engaged on [illegible] Sunday night in stripping her.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Arrived, steamship Perit, [illegible]ey, from Galveston.

Steamship H. Livingston, Baker, from Savannah.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Major-General Sickles.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The President has issued an order mustering General Sickles out of the service. We have been expecting this for sometime, although we hoped that His Excellency would refrain from an act of vindictiveness towards a gallant soldier. General Sickles retires to the grade of a colonel, to be ordered, perhaps, to proceed to Walrussia, and report to General Rousseau, who was promoted by Johnson as a partisan of his policy, and confirmed by the Senate notwithstanding. There are one or two points about the career of General Sickles which make this peculiarly vindictive. When secession was threatened in the House, Sickles, then a Democratic member from New York, made a speech as patriotic as that which gave Johnson his fame. When the Sumter guns were fired he was among the first Democrats to volunteer, and he raised the first brigade that entered the service. He served through the war, losing his leg at Gettysburg, and gaining a military distinction which no other military officer from civil life has surpassed.

When reconstruction became necessary, General Sickles was continued in his command. He possessed the confidence of the President in a large degree. Of all the reconstruction commanders, he was the one in whom the President most confided. As the policy of Mr. Johnson developed its antagonism to the country, General Sickles used his best efforts to warn him of the danger of his course, of its injustice to the freedmen and the loyalists of the South, of the impossibility of restoring the Union upon any basis but that of liberty, mercy, and justice. When the Reconstruction act was passed, no commander was more earnest to execute the will of the people. His administration of the Carolinas exhibited a broad, generous, intrepid statesmanship. Justice was done to all. The freedmen were protected. The Rebels were not oppressed. We remember how he made the Rebels respect the flag, and how swiftly he put his sword through the laws which sought to restore the lash for the negro. When famine threatened the people, the foresight of Sickles prevented its coming. But he ceased to please Mr. Johnson. He could not carry out the infamous policy which the President sought to impose on the country, and, in defiance of the wishes of Congress, he was removed. That removal is now followed by his degradation from the rank of a major-general.

The people will insist that Congress shall grant some compensation. It is dreadful to see one after another of our champions stricken down for devotion to us, while men like Rousseau are promoted. Terry is banished from Richmond, Sheridan is whirled out to Kansas, Sickles is reduced to his colonelcy. We presume Howard will follow. The President seems resolved to punish every man within his reach who dares to oppose his policy. At the same time he succeeds in coaxing Congress to confirm his favorites. This must end; and Congress should, if possible, make an example of the case of Sickles. No officer has sacrificed more to the cause of liberty and justice, and our representatives should find a way of rewarding him.

General Grant for President.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have received a great many communications touching General Grant's political position, and urging his nomination for the Presidency. We see no good to be accomplished by publishing them. General Grant's nomination cannot be effected by newspaper pressure, nor by political or party appeals of any kind—nor ought it, if it could. Elaborate arguments to prove him a radical, and equally elaborate arguments to prove him a conservative, will do him no good, and we trust they will do him no harm. If he is nominated at all, it will not be beccuse he is specially acceptable to any party, nor to serve the purposes of any faction. It will be because the people feel that he is needed to serve the country. It will be because there is a great work to be done, and because he is recognized as preëminently the man to do it.

What the country needs now more than anything else is *pacification*. We need peace—not only in form, but in fact, peace that shall involve harmony of sentiment, unity of purpose and of feeling among the people of the sections lately at war. Without such a peace as this, nothing else that we may think we have secured will be worth a straw. We may force negro suffrage upon the South, and maintain it by the bayonet; but until it is there by some different tenure than that, it will be a curse instead of a blessing to all concerned, and especially to the negroes themselves. When negro suffrage can be established in the South with the assent of the Southern people—an assent based on the conviction that it is intended for the common good, and is not simply another form of hostile force, it will consolidate Southern political society, and contribute largely to the good of the whole country. But this state of things cannot be reached until peace—the spirit of peace, as well as its form—is restored to the section lately at war. And the same thing is true of all the changes and reforms which should follow in the South as the results of the war. We may force them upon the Southern States as upon a conquered section. We may maintain them there by military power. But so long as this is the only hold they have upon the Southern people, they will only breed strife and contention—not contribute to the peace and strength of the common country. The South will regard them as simply force in another form.

The great mistake in what has been done since the war was closed, is that it has been done in the spirit and temper of conquerors dealing with a conquered people. After a war between independent nations peace comes only through a treaty, a compact to which both are equal parties; it is not imposed by the victor without the consent of the vanquished, and maintained by a constant display of armed power. Such a close of war would not be peace. It would have nothing of the spirit of peace. It would heal none of the wounds, soothe none of the asperities, allay none of the hatreds which the war had caused; and this is far more true of the peace that should follow a war between contending sections of the same country. The terms of peace in such a case, if it is to bring with it the fruits of peace, must be such as the judgment of both parties can approve and such as both can accept without a sense of humiliation. The President's policy had this feature to recommend it at all events. Whether right or wrong in its details, it made the South an assenting and a willing party to the peace which it sought to bring about. And the great defect in the policy of Congress has been, that it springs from a different temper and breathes a different spirit. Whether right or wrong in its details, it is imposed upon the South by force. It goes out under threats—backed up by military power, and enforced as an act and badge of subjugation rather than offered as a basis of peace which both parties can accept with honor, and as conducive to their common interests. Differences of detail would have been very easily adjusted, if the subject had been thus approached in the spirit of a real and substantial peace.

But this has not been done. We are as far from real peace to-day as we were when the war was closed. Indeed, the feeling that now prevails between the two sections is less peaceful, more bitter and more hostile, than it was when Lee surrendered to Grant. The people feel this to be the fact, and they deplore it as calculated to plunge the country deeper and deeper into trouble and confusion. We are not coming out of the war with either credit to ourselves or profit to the country. We are simply prolonging its enmities and widening the breach which the cessation of armed strife ought to have closed. Nor does the progress of reconstruction, under the law of Congress, promise speedy relief. That is regarded as a hostile act by the people of the Southern States—as intended to overturn and humiliate them, and as calculated to disorganize their society and destroy their prosperity.

The coming Presidential election will bring this matter to an issue. If the Democratic party should elect a President representing the principles and policy to which they have adhered throughout the war, we should have the whole contest to be fought over again, in the political arena, if not in the field of arms. If the Republicans, on the other hand, should elect one of their "representative men"—a politician who has achieved distinction by waging a war of sentiments and ideas against the South, he would carry the bitterness thus engendered into his administration of public affairs, and would renew the asperities of a contest which had been finally and victoriously closed. In either case pacification would not be secured. That can be brought about only by an administration which shall inherit none of the hatreds and heats of former contests, and which can act with no other trammels than such as a supreme regard for the honor of the country, and the permanent welfare its free institutions may impose.

We believe the people of the whole country recognize the necessity of such an administration, and recognize General Grant as its proper head. No section, no class, and no party distrusts his patriotism, his practical wisdom, or his magnanimity. We believe the Springfield *Republican* is quite right in saying that very many members of the Republican party have looked to him, from the very close of the war, as more likely than any other man in the nation to reconcile both sections to each other and to such a policy of administration as the good of the nation might require. Thus far he has done nothing to forfeit that opinion. His hold upon the country has grown stronger with every day's experience of his temper, his opinions, and his character. The South would accept from his hands, and under his administration, measures which, from one more identified with the strife of parties, they would reject and resent as insulting to their pride and hostile to their interests. He would have their confidence instead of exciting their distrust. And he would thus be able, far beyond any other man, to restore peace to the country, put an end to sectional strife, and enable us to legislate for the common good of the common country.

The Commerce of South America—Our Steamship Wants.

From the N. Y. Herald.

While the commercial world is looking westward for its greatest development, the fact that an immense and valuable section of the globe lies to the south of us appears to be almost entirely ignored, at least neglected by our men of enterprise and by our Government. In the meantime the other nations are seizing with the greatest avidity all those splendid opportunities which exist in the South American countries to build up a vast foreign commerce. There is scarcely a month that passes in which we fail to chronicle the establishing of some new steamship route on the part of France or England. The enormous advantages reaped can alone be computed by taking into consideration the effect of steam communication between two countries. A thousand new enterprises spring into active existence as soon as a new line is established. A quick and certain passage to a foreign port induces the business men of the country to send out agents to report upon opportunities for profitable investment of capital. The wants of a foreign people become known before it is too late to supply them, as in case of the knowledge gained through sailing ships. The steamers, moreover, offer a medium for a more rapid turning of capital, and consequently its freer investment. Such facilities create new demands, and new demands draw upon the energies of a people in the form of increased supply. This is eminently proven by the lines which have been established. The commerce of England and France with different countries has, thus far, increased in an arithmetical ratio with the steamship facilities which they have forced into existence and fostered under all circumstances. Upon the west coast of South America the English have absorbed nearly the entire steam traffic, and consequently made it an especial avenue for the promotion of English enterprise, as opposed to the commercial development of any other people. The advantages accruing to them are best shown by the fact that the English control the greater part of the trade of Chili, Bolivia, Peru, and New Granada. So profitable has this steamship policy shown itself in indirect benefits, as well as direct, that a new line is now started from Valparaiso to England via the Straits of Magellan and Rio Janeiro.

The east coast of South America presents a scarcely different picture from the west coast, so far as American steamships are concerned. We have there, as elsewhere, let the vast and growing trade pour its wealth into European coffers, scarcely attempting to divert it into its more natural channel, the United States. We have quietly looked on and seen the first English steamship line tap the Brazilian trade, and struggle upwards by national aid until English commerce with Brazil grew in a few years to a gigantic figure. Then came an English line from Rio Janeiro to La Plata, and the vast and most fertile valley of South America looked towards England for its supplies and its principal trade, while all over its territory rapid communication with the mother country enabled English capital to grasp the magnificent opportunities to develop the countries internally and turn their resultant advantages towards England.

The French, with eyes wide open to the great truth demonstrated by England, that steam lines are absolute necessities to commercial greatness, have made wonderful strides in the past ten years. Their lines tap South America along the east coast and up the Plate river to Buenos Ayres.

The splendid country of Bolivia—the Alto Peru out of which the Spaniards reaped such a harvest of wealth—is now seekin to develop her commerce in a new direction. Heretofore, almost her entire exports and imports have, on the backs of men and mules, in a six hundred mile journey, crossed the Andes to the Pacific; and from the miserable ports of Peru and Bolivia, bordering the Atacama desert, the trade has made the Cape Horn transit to and from the commercial marts of the world.

The efforts which have heretofore been made to give all this commerce an eastern and natural flow have proved unavailing, because the policy of Brazil has closed the Amazon river to foreign trade. The late decree, however, of the Brazilian Government opening the Amazon to commerce gives Bolivia new life and hope. We see now that Colonel Quintin Quevedo, late Envoy Extraordinary from Bolivia to Mexico, is on his way to Rio Janeiro to conclude a full commercial treaty with Brazil, looking to the opening of the splendid navigable affluents of the Amazon and La Plata rivers in Bolivia. It is fortunate that Bolivia has selected so energetic and able an agent to close such a treaty at once. Brazil can but derive immense advantages from it. Our men of enterprise cannot be too active in endeavoring to grasp this Bolivian and South American trade. Could they look into English, Spanish, and French coffers, and see the immense returns which have accrued from the quiet prosecution of South American commerce, they would open their eyes to the fact that there is an East Indian empire to the south of us which only requires the magic touch of our energies to turn its wonderful riches into American channels.

Thus far we have one steamship line to Rio Janeiro, which has been forced into existence entirely by private energy. Another local line is struggling into notice on the Plata and Brazilian coast. Both of these steamship companies promise immense advantages to our trade in that direction. But these are not enough. We must have a complete steamship system tapping the trade of the whole of South America. It must equal, if not exceed, in facilities the English and French lines. To do this the United States must give its unqualified aid—not only aid by appropriations, but also look to the interior of the countries which we propose to open. Send men of brains to represent our national interests there and watch the political developments which are so largely influenced by France and England. We must have men who can compete with the representatives of other countries in South America. Let Congress shape us, then, a broad commercial policy, and assist in giving us a thorough system of steam lines which shall turn the commerce of the world to our shores.

The Constitution Expounder.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Binckley must hide his diminished head; for a greater than Binckley is here! The public has not yet forgotten the luminous and voluminous opinions last summer of our distinguished President's distinguished Attorney-General, Mr. Stanbery, in reference to the Military Reconstruction laws of March 2 and March 24, 1867. In the very teeth of these laws he decided officially that, throughout the South, every Rebel was to be his own registrar, and that our army there, and the Military Commanders of these Southern Departments, were but a *posse comitatus* to carry out the will of Rebel Governors and Mayors. He then rested from his labors, and since that time the brilliant Binckley has illuminated the world with opinions and decisions in his stead.

But the Attorney-General, evidently envious of his Assistant's fame, has just appeared in print, over his own initials, in the *National Intelligencer*, to prove that the first session of the Fortieth Congress, commencing by a law of the last Congress on March 4, 1867, and not yet concluded, is, notwithstanding A. J.'s signatures to its bills and the vetoes with which he has honored it, an unconstitutional assemblage. In this remarkable newspaper opinion, he quotes the Constitution correctly as follows:—

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

That quotation upsets all his argument, for,

1. It shows that Congress must meet "*at least* once in every year," plainly declaring that it *may* meet oftener.
2. Such meetings must be on a certain day, "*unless* they shall *by law* appoint a different day."
3. The *law* of January 22, 1867, which he quotes, enacts that, in addition to the December meeting, there shall be in the first year of each Congressional term an additional meeting, commencing on the 4th of March.

Thus the law has carried out the Constitutional provision "that Congress shall assemble *at least* once in every year," and has also "*by law*" provided that there shall be *two* sessions in the first year, one commencing in March and the other in December, the days being specifically "*appointed*" in the "law."

And yet Mr. Stanbery, after making these quotations, gravely declares that "it (the Constitution) does *not* authorize Congress to provide for an additional meeting," etc. We can scarcely wonder that this argument is made a newspaper article instead of an officially published opinion.

Attorney-General Stanbery on the Meeting of Congress.

From the N. Y. World.

That most clear-headed and sensible of writers, Dr. Paley, in the preliminary chapter of his "Evidences," makes this statement:—

"But the short consideration which, independently of every other, convinces me that there is no solid foundation in Mr. Hume's conclusion, is the following:—When a theorem is proposed to a mathematician, the first thing he does with it is to try it upon a simple case, and if it produce a false result, he is sure that there must be some mistake in the demonstration."

It is not always, nor perhaps often, that a piece of political or legal reasoning can be submitted to a like simple and decisive test. One of the few such instances is furnished by the astute argument of Mr. Stanbery in the *National Intelligencer* against the constitutional validity of the several sessions of the Fortieth Congress prior to the first Monday in December. The consequences which would follow, instead of prejudicing us against Mr. Stanbery's reasoning, would rather prepossess us in its favor. If the meetings he impugns were without any constitutional authority, and had no right to be held, all the acts passed at them would be null quite irrespective of the authority of a Congress constitutionally assembled to pass them. We wish this conclusion stood on solid grounds, but we must not permit our wishes to tamper with our sense of logical cogency. The Attorney-General, despite his ingenious reasoning, is clearly wrong, and we think it our duty to save those with whom we associate from indorsing an untenable position. We expect to make his error so apparent as to foreclose any further discussion of the subject. We are happily under no necessity of following the steps of his technical and lawyerlike reasoning; but to make our argument intelligible, we must exhibit his positions; which can be most easily and fairly done by quotations:—

"It is true the term for which members are elected, whether Senators or Representatives commences and is dated from the 4th of March; but that does not affect the time fixed for the regular annual sessions to commence. A new Congress cannot meet, under the constitutional provision, before the first Monday in December, unless convened in the interim by the President. Hence, unless Congress, 'by law, appoint a different day' for such regular annual sessions, there can be no constitutional meeting of the Congress prior to the first Monday in December; any meeting of the Congress in the intervening period would be an extra session, and can only be called by the President, on an extraordinary occasion demanding it, of which he is to judge.

"The Constitution does not anywhere, in any other way, provide for any other than a regular session of the Congress. It does not authorize Congress to provide for an 'additional meeting,' but simply gives them power to change the day for such regular meeting from the first Monday in December by appointing a different day.

"There is a first and second session of each Congress; and a meeting of a new Congress commencing before the time thus fixed by the Constitution for it to assemble in regular legislative session cannot be legalized by calling it 'an additional session,' or an 'additional meeting.' * * * * * *

"Hence there is no room for any 'additional' session of the same Congress, otherwise than in extra session; and an extra session can be called only by the President; otherwise the Congress exercises the power not only to convene an extra session, but also to create an extraordinary occasion for it, and to convene it on such extraordinary occasion, in contravention of the powers of the President."

There is obviously no soundness in this doctrine unless it applies to every Congress alike—to the First as well as the Fortieth. Every Congress in the whole series possesses precisely the same powers, all being derived from the same common origin, the Constitution. The powers conceded to any must be conceded to all; the powers denied to any one must be denied to every one, from the beginning downwards. Now, the provision fixing the first Monday in December for the beginning of the annual session, unless Congress itself should otherwise determine, was in the Constitution before Congress assembled for the first time, on the 4th of March, 1789. If Mr. Stanbery is correct, that session was unconstitutional and all its acts void. It was not a meeting on the first Monday in December, as the Constitution provides. It was not a meeting in pursuance of a law of Congress fixing a different day, for Congress had never before met, and could have passed no such law. It was not an extra session called by the President, the electoral votes not having been counted, nor the President sworn in. There was a necessity for Congress meeting before there could *be* a President. If the members had been of Mr. Stanbery's opinion, they would, after an informal consultation, have forborne to organize, postponed their meeting to the December following, and dispersed to their homes. If they had been of Mr. Stanbery's opinion, they must have felt that all the great acts they passed at that session, acts for creating the departments and organizing the Government, acts on which all its operations have depended from that day to this, would be acts of usurped authority and constitutionally void.

Mr. Stanbery's fundamental error consists in the assumption that the powers of Congress respecting its meetings and adjournments are derived from the Constitution; an error exploded by Jefferson in an ably reasoned Cabinet opinion prepared in 1790. Jefferson's reasoning has too much detail to be given. The positions it supports are thus stated by himself:—

"Each House of Congress possesses this natural right of governing itself, and, consequently, of fixing its own times and places of meeting, so far as it has not been abridged by the law of those who employ them; that is to say, by the Constitution. This act (*i. e.*, the Constitution) manifestly considers them as possessing this right of course, and therefore has nowhere given it to them. In the several passages where it touches this right, it treats it as an existing thing, not as one called into existence by them. To evince this, every passage of the Constitution shall be quoted where the right of adjournment is touched; and it will be seen that no one of them pretends to give that right; that, on the contrary, every one is evidently introduced either to enlarge the right where it would be too narrow; to restrain it where, in its natural and full exercise, it might be too large, and lead to inconvenience; to defend it from the latitude of its own phrases, where these were not meant to comprehend it; or to provide for its exercise by others, when they cannot exercise it themselves."

Such was Jefferson's position; the reasoning by which he sustained it may be seen by consulting his official papers. The right of adjournment is correlative to that of meeting; every adjournment which is not *sine die* having reference to some future time of meeting. Both are expressly included by Jefferson, in the paragraph we have quoted and throughout his argument. In the preceding paragraph he says: "When a certain description of men are to transact together a particular business, the times and places of their meeting and separation depend on their own will; they make a part of the natural right of self-government." It was in the exercise of this right that the first Congress assembled on the 4th of March;—this is our inference, not Jefferson's; he had no occasion to allude to that point. It is true that the day was appointed by the Congress of the Confederation; but supposing Mr. Stanbery's doctrine true, what right had that body to prescribe a violation of the Constitution? The Constitution gave it no right to prescribe anything at all on any subject whatever. This method of bringing the first Congress together was adopted for convenience; the authority to assemble depended on the consent of the Congress itself.

Every provision of the Constitution should be interpreted with reference to its object. The object of that which Mr. Stanbery makes the corner-stone of his reasoning is obviously to secure meetings of Congress as often at least as once a year. Fixing the first Monday in December in case Congress itself does not adopt a different day, is merely subservient to that object. It provides against a default of at least one meeting a year by the negligence of Congress to fix a day. That it was so understood by the early Congresses is perfectly evident by the date of their meetings. The first meeting of the first Congress was on the fourth of March. The next, instead of being on the first Monday in December, was on the fourth of January following. Having held one session the preceding year, Congress had complied with the Constitution, and was under no obligation to begin a new session in December. The third session opened on the regular day. The first session of the Second Congress commenced on the 24th of October; its second on the 5th of November. As the design of the Constitution in fixing a day was merely to make sure of a meeting at least once a year in case Congress neglected to provide for one, so the design of authorizing the President to call extra sessions was merely to provide for contingencies which Congress could not foresee, and remedy the uncertainty of spontaneous meetings on extraordinary occasions. The object of these provisions was not to restrain redundance, but to supply possible neglect; not to prevent Congress from sitting as often and as long as it pleased, but to compel Congress to sit when it might not incline to assemble of its own will.

Mr. Stanbery holds the extraordinary doctrine that Congress cannot, even by an act of legislation, provide for more than one session a year. If there be more than one, it must be an extra session called by the President. If the phrase "*at least* once" can be fairly construed to mean "*only* once," his opinion may be tenable; but not otherwise. In point of fact, Congress did provide for meeting in January, 1790, and met also also in December of the same year. If it be said that the act was passed by the same Congress the time of whose meeting it designated, the remark is true but not pertinent. As Mr. Webster said, with the masculine clearness in which he so much excelled, "Every one at all accustomed to the consideration of such subjects knows that every Congress can bind its successors to the same extent that it can bind itself." But why should we stand bayoneting the legs of a theory after the breath is out of its body?

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
In the Land is now Possessed by
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.
ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF
AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs, Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal, in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES
OF THE
BEST FRENCH PLATE,
In Every Style of Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,
F. BOLAND & CO.,
11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14]

NATIONAL UNION
GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.
Groceries and Provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital.....$30,000
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN. 11 16 1m

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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REMOVAL.-REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
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T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE constantly on hand.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth]

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1]4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26]

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

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831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2msp
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2msp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 452 VINE Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [2 14]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A stated meeting of the above Society was held last evening, in their rooms in the Athenæum Building, Sixth and Adelphi streets, Vice-President Dr. B. H. Coates in the chair.

John Jay Smith, Esq., upon being introduced to the meeting, read a paper entitled "An Evening with the Penn."

The subject was suggested by the lecturer reading in the London *Times* of the death of Granville John Penn, the great grandson of the founder of this State.

The only remaining relative now is Rev. Thomas Penn, to whom all the estates of the family descend, his brother Granville having died suddenly, leaving no will. The estate is now in the care of the Lord Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Penn having been declared by a commission issued out of chancery incapable of managing it, he having become of late years insane. Some idea of the immense value of the family estate may be gained from the fact that Stoke Park, one of the family country seats, was sold lately for £350,000, or about $1,750,000.

The lecturer visited the lately deceased Granville John Penn, at Stoke Park, in 1845, and was most kindly and hospitably received.

The name of Admiral Penn is far more familiar to the English than that of William Penn, and it sounds strange to the ear of an American to hear the former's name so often and the latter's so seldom.

In referring to the visit to this country, in 1851, of Granville John Penn, the lecturer stated that Thomas Penn had given the ground upon which the city of Easton is built, it being provided in the deed that a red rose should be given the head of the family yearly, thus securing a small consideration. Some time ago the city government desired to put to other uses the public squares, but could not do so without the consent of the living representative of Penn, and accordingly application was made to Granville John Penn in 1852, who granted the request.

The deceased was for a long time Governor of the Island of Portland, during which time he there built a palace, and named it "Pennsylvania Castle." He also built a mansion called "Solitude," on the west bank of the Schuylkill, which still remains.

Stoke Park was the scene of the poet Gray's "Long Story," and the church and graveyard that inspired his celebrated "Elegy" are in the immediate neighborhood.

At the conclusion of the reading the thanks of the society were tendered to the lecturer, and a printed copy of the paper ordered to be placed among its archives. Adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY OF A YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Tenth Baptist Church was held last evening at the church, Eighth street, above Green.

The officers of the society are Charles Reed, President; Edwin F. Kennedy, Vice-President; Charles A. Hale, Secretary; and Henry Webb, Treasurer.

The annual report refers to the organization of young men's associations thirteen years ago, with every indication of prosperity. Time, however, dulled the prospects, and a general relaxation was manifested, until in a year or two nearly all of them terminated their existence.

In 1858 this society was established, and continued until 1861, when two-thirds of its members entered the army. It was originally contemplated to establish mission schools and prayer-meetings, and have a general system for the distribution of tracts. One year ago the society reorganized with seventeen members, but thus far no missions have been established, but the subject has been agitated, and is under advisement. A prayer-meeting has been established on Bush Hill, and a number of colored persons have availed themselves of the facility thus offered.

During the year prayer meetings were held and visits made to the number of 442, and 17 converts are noted as the effects of the work. Of those visited by the members, ten have received the consolation of religion while on their dying bed. The amount received during the year was $329·14, and the amount expended, $322·14, thus leaving but $7 in the treasury. The items for which money was expended consisted of aiding the destitute, furnishing clothes for them, and in several instances poor families were prevented from ejectment from their humble homes by the society.

Addresses were made by Revs. J. Walker Jackson, P. S. Henson, James Neill, and the pastor, all of whom enjoined young men to join or create similar societies and go forth to relieve the destitute.

OBTAINING GOODS ON FORGED ORDERS.—Yesterday, an order for two pieces of silks, purporting to come from the firm of Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Co., was sent by a lad to the store of Messrs. Werner, Itschner & Co., No. 233 Chesnut street. The goods were sent by a young man in the store, and on his way up Chesnut street he was met by a man who asked him "if he was going to the store of Sheppard & Co.?" Upon replying that he was, the other said, "It is all right, I am from there, and I will take the silk." The package was handed over, and the man started up the street with it. Soon after it was discovered that the man was a swindler, and that he had sold the silk to Mr. John Louty, on Eighth street, above Chesnut, upon the representation that he had brought it from England and was anxious to sell it. As Mr. Louty had not enough money in the store to pay for the silk, and had to send to bank for the balance, the man did not get off before a knowledge of the swindle reached Mr. Louty, and when the individual returned for the balance of the money, he was taken into custody. Last evening he had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and was bound over under the name of William Harris. In answer to questions by the Alderman, he said he came from England in April last, and had been since then in New York. An additional charge was preferred against him—that of obtaining handkerchiefs on a forged order at the store of Mr. John Huggard, on Chesnut street. He was held to answer that also.

THIRD WARD UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING.—Last evening an adjourned meeting of the Union Republican Campaign Club of the Third Ward was held at the House of Industry, Catharine street, above Seventh. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported officers as follows:—President, James B. Haydock; Vice-Presidents—First Division, James B. Carpenter; Second Division, William E. Stevenson; Third Division, Joseph W. Flickwir; Fourth Division, George P. Little; Fifth Division, John Finch; Sixth Division, Richard A. Thomas; Seventh Division, John Kelly; Eighth Division, Joseph Fletcher; Ninth Division, J. S. Lybrant; Recording Secretary, William C. Zane; Corresponding Secretary, P. P. Armstrong; Treasurer, J. E. Creth.

On motion of A. S. Redstreake, the report of the committee was accepted and the nominations approved. Rules for the government of the Club were also adopted, when the Club adjourned to meet on the first Monday night in December.

THE BRICK PILES.—Yesterday afternoon a sub-committee was appointed from the Committee on Highways to confer with the Solicitor as to the most advisable method of proceeding in the matter of the so-called brick-pile nuisance, in the vicinity of the old Pennsylvania Bank building, and complained of to Councils by owners of property and residents on Dock, Walnut, and Second streets.

On the one hand, it is alleged that the contractor, who only had authority to use Dock street for 80 feet by 5 feet in width, is really using it to the extent of 300 feet in length by over 10 feet in width, for the storage of bricks and general *debris*, and that the stately piles are both dangerous and objectionable.

On the other hand, it is stated that the Corn Exchange Building and the one to be used as United States Appraisers' Stores are such immense structures as to require all the space used for the old material, and that to interfere with the same would be to actually interfere with important public improvements.

The Supervisor of the Fifth Ward commenced suit last week against the contractor, Mr. Charles S. Close, and obtained judgment against him. He is obliged to pay $500 daily for using the street in the manner above described, and, as there is considerable contrariety of opinion as regards the respective rights of each party, it was thought best to refer the whole subject to the City Solicitor for examination.

NEW JERSEY AFFAIRS.

BAD BOYS.—Two brothers, named respectively George and William Nevins, were arrested by Policeman Owens yesterday for throwing a club at and hitting a servant girl. It appears the boys visited a house in South Camden, and requested something to eat. The girl gave them some bread. The table was all set, and the boys desiring some of the good things exposed to their view, wanted some butter to make their bread palatable. Not content with this, George wanted some sausage. This enraged the girl, and she put them out. George, in turn, became angry, and threw an axe handle at and struck her on the arm. The duo, not content with this, then commenced throwing stones, none of which, however, did any damage. They were locked up for a hearing.

WEST JERSEY DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the dentists, held at Trenton, November 11th, a society for the advancement of the profession was organized under the title of the "West Jersey Dental Association." The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President, George C. Brown, Mount Holly; Vice-President, Lewis E. Reading, Trenton; Secretary, John B. Wood, Camden; Treasurer, Thomas S. Stevens, Trenton. The Association adjourned to meet at Camden on the second Monday of February next, at 2 P. M.

LARCENY OF A TUB.—On Sunday morning, the 10th instant, a Mrs. Zeidle, residing at No. 1124 Federal street, Camden, placed a tub, valued at $2·50, under the rain-spout, for the purpose of procuring some rain-water. In the evening she saw the tub, and it was full. Adjoining her residence a man named Fritz Daiders lived. He moved on Monday, the 11th. Mrs. Zeidle looked for her tub that morning, but it was gone. Daiders was suspected of taking it. The article was found in his possession yesterday, and he was arrested. Mayor Cox bound him over to answer at Court.

ROW IN A LAGER BEER SALOON.—Yesterday afternoon a number of young men entered a lager beer saloon at the corner of Fourth and Plum streets, called for drinks, and refused to pay for them. A row took place, during the progress of which several window panes were broken. Strange to say, although the fight continued for several minutes, no one received a black eye or had a bloody nose. Two of the belligerents were arrested.

HOOK BY NAME AND HOOKS BY NATURE.—A colored individual named Peter Hook had a hearing before Mayor Cox yesterday, charged with the larceny of a wash-tub and boiler, some brooms, and a number of other articles, belonging to Mrs. Mary Kerns and Mrs. Hannah O'Donnell, residing in Mechanic street, below Third. The stolen articles were found at the house of Hook. He was bound over to answer.

THE MIDDLE WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE.—This superb structure, which is being erected on Fourth street, between Washington and Hamilton streets, is rapidly approaching completion. It is a very large building, and ample accommodation will be furnished for about five hundred children.

NEARLY FINISHED.—The culvert on Washington street is nearly completed. Workmen are engaged in pushing it forward as rapidly as possible before the ground becomes so hardened by frost as to preclude the possibility of its being finished this season.

MURDEROUSLY INCLINED.—Patrick Culligan was arrested yesterday for being drunk and disorderly and threatening to chop the head off of another man. He was held to bail to keep the peace.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORIGINAL PLAY.—The editor of the *City Item* has written an original American play, in five acts, called *Light at Last; or, the Shadow on the Casement*, which will be produced by Mrs. Drew at the Arch Street Theatre some time next month. In the face of so many failures among our playwrights, this is a bold undertaking on the part of Mr. Fitzgerald, but he has our best wishes for success. The scene is laid at Lake Killarney, and the dramatic effects are said to be very fine. "Mr. Millstone" and wife, actors, are the leading characters, and they are amusing and effective.

Mrs. Drew will play "Catharine Fairlawn" an Irish lady of great beauty and many virtues. From first to last she will hold the sympathy of her audience. The incidental music, a fine boat song and chorus, and some charming dance music will be written by Mr. Remington Fairlamb, one of our best composers. Due notice will be given of the production of the play.

"THE LILY OF KILLARNEY," Benedict's new opera, was produced at the Academy of Music last evening by the Riching's English Opera Troupe, to a large and fashionable audience. It was a complete success, and made a greater hit than the *Crown Diamonds*. The cast embraced every member of the company, and all did admirably in their parts. The *Lily of Killarney* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear in *Marie Antoinette*, supported by the whole company, for the last time but one.

MR. EDWIN FORREST appears in *Metamora* this evening, for the last time, at the Walnut Street Theatre.

"SURF" at the Arch is running high. Mrs. John Drew appears nightly, supported by the excellent stock company.

AT THE AMERICAN, the Carlo Family, Miss S. E. Swift, and Miss Millie Kilmyer are the additional attractions.

AT CONCERT HALL, Professor and Madame Macallister are in the second and last week of their engagement. Admission twenty-five cents, including a chance in the distribution of one hundred gifts.

LET EVERY TRUE PATRIOT buy a ticket for the grand concerts to be given in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers. The office is at No. 1126 Chesnut street. Five tickets are delivered to one address for $4·50.

—When four woodlarks are allowed to do all the singing in the forest, and four seraphs all the singing of heaven, then can our churches afford to depend for singing upon four persons who stand in the loft, with their throats yet sore from singing at the opera, executing their fugue tune, and torturing our good old hymns in the following style:—

"We'll catch the flee
We'll catch the flee
We'll catch the flee-ting hour."

"Pity our pol
Pity our pol
Pity our pol-luted souls."

"He'll take the pil
He'll take the pil
He'll take the pil-grim home."

"With reverence let the saints appear,
And bow—ow—ow before the Lord."

LOST HIS HORSE.—Our German friends will enjoy the following "good thing" as much as we have. A German who had not paid much attention to learning English had a horse stolen from his barn, whereupon he handed in the following advertisement to the printer:—

"Von night the oder day ven I was bin awake in my sleep, I hears something vat I tinks was not just right in my barn, and I just out shumps to my bed and runs mit de barn out, and ven I was dare coom I sees dat my pig grey iron mare he vas tied luse and rund mit the stalle off, and ever who vil him pack bring, I just so much pay him as vat bin cushtomary."

—"Capital weather, Mr. Jones, capital weather. My wife's got such a cold she can't speak. I like such weather."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·51	MOON RISES	morn.
SUN SETS	4·39	HIGH WATER	7·45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. ALLEN, }
MATTHEW BAIRD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JOSEPH C. GRUBB, }

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Nov. 2
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Nov. 6
Erin	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 6
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 9
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Nov. 9
America	Southampton	New York	Nov. 12
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 18
FOR EUROPE.			
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Nov. 20
Sidon	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Nov. 21
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 23
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 20
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 21
Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov. 21
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 22
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 23
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque F. B. Fay, Dunham, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, Marseilles, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Garland, Libby, Boston, Reading RR. Co.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, Newbern, via Portsmouth, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r Concord, Norman, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Lath Rich, Lunt, 10 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr C. Davidson, Jeffries, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, from New Bedford, with box boards to captain.
Schr Moonlight, Berry, 10 days from Gloucester, with fish to R. K. Neff & Co.
Schr J. May, Neal, from Boston.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from Providence.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Ocean Belle, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 18th inst.
Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, from Boston, at Galveston 7th inst.
Schr F. B. Colton, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr E. Holgate, Golding, for Philadelphia, at Pontego 14th inst.
Schr M. J. Fisher, Fisher, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 16th inst.
Schr D. Brittain, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 15th inst.
Schr Wm. H. Tiers, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, at Mobile 13th inst.
Schr T. Patterson, Bohanan, hence, at Richmond 16th inst.
Schrs W. Wallace, W. G. Bartlett, S. Cullen, J. W. Hall, Ephraim and Anna, and L. A. Danenhower, sailed from Holmes' Hole 15th inst.
Schr J. Audenried, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.
Schrs F. Fish, Hattie, C. H. Moller, Ann Elizabeth Clyde, and R. S. Dean, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 15th inst.
Schr T. Sinnickson, hence for Salem; J. Baker, A. F. Garrison, E. A. Conant, hence for Boston; Connecticut, do. for Portland; and W. Bement, do. for Gloucester, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the buoys in Kennebec river, above Bath, have been removed for the winter season.

—

To signify when one or more of the lightvessels in the Cattegat have been forced to leave their station on account of ice or other causes, the following signals will, from the 1st of January, 1868, be hoisted on a mast with a yard on the top of the old lighthouse on the Scaw, distant about 1700 yards W. by S. by compass from the new light, and will be continued there until the vessel or vessels are replaced, viz.:—

No. 1. One ball on the masthead signifies that the Trindel lightvessel has left her station.

No. 2. Two balls below the eastern yardarm signify that the Kobbergrund lightvessel has left her station.

No. 3. One ball below the quart of the yard on the east side of the mast signifies that the Knoben lightvessel has left her station.

No. 4. Two balls below the western yardarm signify that the Læso Rende lightvessel has left her station.

The balls will all be painted red.

The signals hitherto shown from the old lighthouse on the Scaw, as well as from the lighthouse on the Hirtsholm, when the Læso Rende lightvessel has left her station, will be discontinued from the above-named date.

Copenhagen, Oct. 14, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, 2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island, Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye*, *cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17tuths2m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
8 6] No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30]4p

ADDRESS

BY THE HON. C. R. BUCKALEW.

There will be an address delivered in this city TO-MORROW EVENING (Tuesday, November 19, 1867), on the subject of the

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES,

By the Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW, U. S. Senator from this State.

This subject has occupied the attention of the United States Senate for the last year or more, and the British Parliament, in the late Reform bill, has recognized, by a system of cumulative voting, the rights of minorities to a large extent, while in this country they are wholly disfranchised.

The time and place of the delivery of the address will be announced in the morning papers, and an interesting and able discussion of the subject may be expected. 1t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—Grand Fair of Useful and Fancy Articles in aid of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Mantua, from November 25 to 30 inclusive.

A first-class Restaurant will be established. A sumptuous dinner will be served on Thanksgiving Day.

Admission to Fair, 25 cents.

Thanksgiving dinner, $1.

Tickets can be had of HENRY A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, or at the Hall during the Fair. 11 18 mwftut2t§

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1867.

Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan of this Company, interest six per cent. per annum in gold, free of United States and State Taxes, will remain open until the 30th instant to Stockholders, to allow all of them an opportunity to participate. Price 85 per cent. Four millions have already been subscribed for. The Company has reserved the right to pro-rate the subscriptions if the amount should exceed five millions.

SOLOMON SHEPPERD,
11 18 11t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE "OLD DOMINION MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA," No. 430 WALNUT Street, Rooms Nos 34 and 35.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, from the profits of September and October last, payable on and after the first day of December next.

11 18 6t* STEPHEN MILLER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.

D. H. MULVANY,
11 14 20t* Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1867 11 1 17t*

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIDENT of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, treats specially Consumption, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs, also Female Diseases generally and Seminal Weakness, with entirely new remedies, with great success. Persons suffering with those diseases should not fail to call at his office, No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Charges moderate. 10 24 1m4p*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health and happiness are the twin-sisters which render existence pleasant and agreeable, for the enjoyment of life depends, in a great measure, on the state of the health. None need despair who suffer from dyspepsia, pulmonary affections, nervous disorders, ulcers, scrofula, piles, or fistulas, while these famous medicines offer not only an antidote but a radical cure. They have had the most marvellous success in the worst types of diseases which afflict the human race. Sold at all Druggists'. 11 19 tuthst3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. [6 10 wsem

S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwfim

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 430 COMMERCE Street. 9 8§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

DIMPFEL'S

PATENT STEAM BOILER.

NO EXPLOISON ON ACCOUNT OF LOW WATER.

Can be put at 30 per cent. less cost than any other Boiler to do the same amount of Work.

11 7 thstu1m] F. P. DIMPFEL,

OFFICE, No. 508 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, 3d Mo., 18, 1867.

F. P. Dimpfel, Esq.—Respected Friend:—In reference to our experience with the Dimpfel Boilers, would say we have nine in use in our Cotton Factory, three of which were put in in 1859, the last three in 1865. For economy and safety, they have our decided preference over all others, within our knowledge.

Truly, yours, PUSEY BROTHERS.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors,
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867. }

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it—on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 18th December next.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 19 1e Byt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Directress..........Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

Last night but two of Benedict's Grand Irish Opera.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 19,
THE LILY OF KILLARNEY,
with a cast embracing every principal of the Company.

Hardress Cregan..........Mr. William Castle
Danny Mann..........Mr. S. C. Campbell
Myles Na Coppaleen..........Mr. Pierre Bernard
Father Tom..........Mr. H. C. Peake
Mr. Corrigan..........Mr. J. A. Arnold
O'Moore..........Mr. D. B. Wylie
Elly O'Connor..........Miss Richings
Ann Chute..........Mrs. E. Seguin
Mrs Cregan..........Mrs. J. A. Arnold
Box Sheet now open.

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.

Mrs. SCHIMPF will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:—
MISS LOUISE SOLLIDAY,
The celebrated Soprano of St. Stephen's Choir.
Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN Tenor.
Mr. AARON R TAYLOR, Basso
Mr. CARL GAERTNER, the eminent Violinist.
Mr. HENRY G. THUNDER, Pianist.
TICKETS..........ONE DOLLAR
May be procured of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street, and Mr. W. H. Boner No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 precisely. 11 18 6t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
"SURF," A SUCCESS—THIRD WEEK.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
"SURF,"
in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and all the Company appear.
ACT I.—The Steamboat; the Panorama. ACT II.—Surf Bathing. ACT III.—Deep Water. ACT IV.—Hop; Children's Quadrille.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Thanksgiving—Second SURF MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Begins at 7·45. Doors open at 7.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
Positively last night of the successful dramatization of
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Marie Antoinette..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
After which, DOWN AT CAPE MAY.
Saturday—FAMILY MATINEE.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
Mr. EDWIN FORREST has consented to renew his engagement for FIVE NIGHTS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 19,
John A. Stone's Tragedy, in five acts, of
METAMORA.
Metamora..........Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Wednesday—Dr. Bird's celebrated Tragedy of
THE GLADIATOR.
Thursday—Bulwer's Historical Play of
RICHELIEU.
Friday—Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

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Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.
This building has been entirely
RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED
WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND
EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET
AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.
A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle..........50 cents
Children under 12 years of age..........25 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)..25 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10301m

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON & CO., Proprietors.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
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MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
JOS. H. BUDWORTH AND YOUNG BOWEN.
Together with the great
"PROGRESS OF A NATION."
Introducing great Dioramic effects.
Washington Crossing the Delaware.
Battles at Sea—Constitution and Guerriere.
Do. do. Monitor and Merrimac.
In all twenty scenes with dramatic characters.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents. A large and commodious Family Circle, 25 cents. Orchestra seats front of Parquette, 75 cents. Private Boxes, $5 each. 11 16

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

CONCERT HALL.—
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
PROFESSOR AND M'ME MACALLISTER,
THE GREAT ILLUSIONISTS,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,
and every evening during the week.
Entire change of Programme, replete with New, Brilliant, and Beautiful Features.
One Hundred Elegant and Costly Presents Given Away Every Night.
GIFT MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
when every child will receive a Handsome Present.
Admission 25c. to all parts of the house. [11 18 6t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
At half-past 3 o'clock.
Violin Solo, Mr. SARTORI.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 10 26 1m

THE FALL EXHIBITION
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
will open to the public at the
NEW GALLERIES,
No. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
November 13, and continue from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., until TUESDAY, December 3, the day of the
ANNUAL SALE. [11 14 thstu

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

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For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1867.

Does the Result of the Late Elections Imply the Abandonment of the Congressional Plan of Reconstruction?

The *World* maintains that since the late elections Congress is bound to abandon its present plan of reconstruction. It assumes that the people have decided against negro suffrage not only in the North, but also in the South. Its argument is that, if the people of Ohio, Kansas, etc., vote against granting the suffrage to colored citizens in their respective States, it would be very inconsistent for them through their representatives to force it upon the unreconstructed States. Its claim is that each State shall decide the question of suffrage for itself.

We shall attempt to show that negro suffrage in the States that are in the Union, and negro suffrage in the Southern districts, under the Reconstruction laws, stand upon an entirely different footing; and that the Congressional plan of reconstruction is thoroughly consistent with leaving each State to determine the question of suffrage for itself. For the convenience of the argument, we shall commence with the proposition last enunciated.

The Republican theory is that *there are no States*, in the sense of legally organized political corporations, in the South, but merely unorganized, or provisionally organized, *communities*, waiting to be organized into States. The entire work of reconstruction rests upon this assumption. If it be not correct, then we give up the whole contest. If there has been no break in the chain of legal continuity, so that the people of South Carolina, under the provisional organization of which Governor Orr is the head, are, in the contemplation of the Constitution and of the law, as truly a State of this Union as are the people of Pennsylvania, then we wash our hands of all schemes of "reconstruction." They are unconstitutional and absurd. But we do not so believe. We hold that the acts of secession, together with the acts of war which constituted the Rebellion, destroyed the State organizations of the seceding States, so that they were no longer States of the Union, but were merely communities of rebellious citizens inhabiting the soil of certain portions of the United States. The Reconstruction acts are but the carrying out of that clause of the Constitution which provides that the United States shall guarantee to each of the States a republican form of government. The people of a State that has lost its corporate existence cannot, under our system, reorganize themselves. The initiatory proceedings must originate with a higher power.

But we are doubly fortified in our theory; for if any should deny that the acts of secession and war destroyed the constitutional character of the State organizations of the seceding States, as States in the Union, then the conclusion irresistibly follows that Mr. Johnson, in overthrowing these Rebel State Governments at the close of the war, was guilty of revolutionary violence, and the organizations he assumed to erect in their stead were mere usurpations, destitute of all constitutional validity. And thus we are brought to the same conclusion as before, *that there are no States* in the South, but merely communities waiting to be organized into States.

Now, we lay down the broad proposition that, in organizing a community into a State, Congress has no moral or legal right to discriminate among its citizens except for crime. Least of all has it the right to introduce the absurd idea of color as a basis of disfranchisement. The Constitution knows neither white nor black—it knows only citizens. So Congress, in organizing the Southern communities into States, knows the people of these communities only as citizens of the United States. It has no more right to disfranchise the blacks than it would have to disfranchise the whites. Were it to constitute the State of only a portion of the citizens, it would be creating an oligarchical rather than a republican form of government. There is, then, in the Congressional form of reconstruction, no *forcing* of negro suffrage upon "States," nor upon anybody. There is no forcing of negro suffrage, more than there is of white suffrage. There is no organized State upon which anything may be forced. Congress simply finds, as a result of the Rebellion, that in a certain portion of the Union the people have lost their State organizations, and are in a dissolved and disorganized condition. They cannot of their own motion reorganize themselves, for there is no legal authority in their midst to prescribe the first steps to be taken. Congress, by necessity, as the paramount authority in the nation, and in accordance with the constitutional requirement to guarantee a republican form of government to each State, steps in and prescribes the rules and regulations under which the people may proceed to reorganize themselves into States. In doing so it treats the citizens as possessed of equal rights. It can do nothing else without violating the fundamental principles of equity and of American constitutional law. After these communities have been organized into States, and are admitted into the Union, then their power over the question of suffrage will be the same as that possessed by the other States. If they *then* choose to disfranchise a portion of their citizens, whether on grounds of color, education, property, or what not, it will be their own affair.

We have thus demonstrated that the Congressional plan of reconstruction is not inconsistent with allowing each State to regulate the elective franchise for itself; and we now proceed briefly to show that negro suffrage in the Rebel communities, and in the loyal States of the Union, stands upon essentially different grounds. In the North, it is a mere question of justice to a few colored citizens who are deprived of a right; in the South, it is not only a question of justice to millions of citizens, but it is a question of national safety and of the perpetuity of the Union. There must be a loyal element at the South to balance the disloyal element, or there is no sufficient guarantee of the future safety and peace of the country. To reorganize the Rebel communities upon an exclusively white basis, is to reorganize them upon an exclusively *Rebel* basis. To confer the vast powers of States in the Union upon Rebels, intensely hostile as the mass of them are, and ever will be, to the Union, is deliberately to invoke another war and to pave the way for national disaster and possible overthrow. Such a step involves the giving to the 291,300 *Rebels* of South Carolina an equal power in the Senate of the United States with the three and a half millions of loyal citizens of Pennsylvania! It puts the 78,000 *Rebels* of Florida on a par with the four and a half millions of loyal citizens of New York! It gives the 357,456 Rebels of Louisiana as much power as the two and a half millions of loyal citizens of Ohio! Now, there is no escaping this result except in balancing the disloyal element at the South by the loyal element, and that element is the colored citizens. The blacks are attached to the Union by the strongest of all possible ties. It is to them the synonym of freedom, of education, of moral and physical elevation, of enfranchised and ennobled manhood. They are loyal by an instinctive necessity, as strong as life itself. They are the only loyal element at the South upon which the nation can rely. Hence, we say that negro suffrage in the South stands upon an altogether different footing from negro suffrage in the North. The exclusion of the negro from the ballot-box in Ohio may be unjust, but it involves no national peril, except in that wide sense in which all injustice is perilous. But the exclusion of the negro from the ballot-box in South Carolina involves a national danger of the gravest character. It means the creation of a disloyal *State*, to cast an equal vote in the Senate with any other State, and to wield the vast and uncontrollable powers of a State in opposition to the peace and life of the nation. Negro suffrage in Minnesota, which has just adopted that measure, means justice to perhaps five hundred citizens, but it does not change the essential character of the State. Negro suffrage in Louisiana means justice to fifty thousand citizens, and a *loyal State* true to the Union. Negro suffrage at the North is justice; at the South, it is justice plus national safety.

Hence, we maintain that it would require vastly more than the result of the recent elections to justify Congress in abandoning the present plan of reconstruction. We refuse to recognize the vote of Ohio or of Kansas against negro suffrage in those States as a vote *in favor of Rebel supremacy* in South Carolina and Mississippi. We have not the slightest doubt that upon the naked question of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as opposed to the Johnsonian or Democratic plan, every Northern State would go for the Congressional plan by overwhelming majorities. The true question is not negro suffrage at the North, or negro exclusion at the South, but *negro suffrage or Rebel supremacy* in the South; and upon that question a vast majority of the loyal people of the North are in favor of negro suffrage at the South.

That Broad Street Job.

The contractors for the Nicolson pavement and their friend the Mayor seem to be likely to reënact the old story of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. Their course in attempting to mutilate the beauty of Broad street, by forcing the pavement on the people, in opposition to the wish of the masses and in total disregard to the symmetry of the street, is likely to arouse so much popular indignation that every contract that they may make hereafter will have to be forced through Councils by main strength, if, indeed, it can be got through at all. The conduct of the contractors is of a character to excite the utmost opposition, and, if persisted in, will, while it gives them a few more thousands for Broad street, effectually preclude a general adoption of the improvement. The total disregard of the beauty of the street, and the grasping avarice, and even greed, which they display, will cause them to encounter a host of enemies, which a little discretion could have avoided. Because the Nicolson pavement is a tolerably good thing is no reason why we should be charged two prices for it, and have twice as much of it laid as is needed. Yet we understand that the contractors are charging those who opposed the job four dollars per foot, and those who favored it two dollars and twenty-five cents per foot, while in Chicago it was laid for much less; and the cost of laying it here, making liberal estimates for all expenses, will not reach one dollar and seventy-five cents per foot. The profits derived from such a little job can be easily estimated. We are told that a property-holder, having twenty feet front, has to pay from three hundred to four hundred dollars as his share of the expense. This is certainly a very heavy charge on the holders of property, but if it was needed, neither they nor we would object to it, but when it is increased in order to enrich the contractors, and a yet heavier burden is laid on their over-taxed shoulders, we think it time that some one should interfere.

We have already adverted to the fact that the accommodations above Master street are ample for carriages, and that south of it they are insufficient for pedestrians. A careful calculation by an engineer approximates towards the accommodations for carriages of which the fifty-seven feet above Master street are capable, and it shows that twelve thousand carriages can conveniently pass there every day, and that from six to eight carriages can with ease drive abreast, while the unsightly width south of Master street is capable for twelve carriages abreast, a preposterous number. We leave it to any of our readers, so far as the beauty of the street is concerned, whether north of Master, with its double rows of trees and its correct proportion of sidewalk and street, it is not much more beautiful than south of that street.

Besides all this, it must be remembered that the Nicolson pavement, although better than what we have had, is not the acme of perfection. With the advance of science and improvement, it is possible that a still better invention will, within the course of a few years, be discovered, when this will have to be removed. Shall we, then, tax so enormously for what will probably be but comparatively temporary? The plank roads, within ten years deemed the roads *par excellence*, have all been discarded to-day. Why, then, should the Nicolson be perpetual? Again, it must be remembered that in laying the gas pipes, water pipes, etc., whole sections will have to be taken up, and defects must exist in laying it down again. All these circumstances should be taken into account, in the lavish expenditure in favor of the improvement. In fact, we hope that Councils will on Thursday reverse its action, and act as the good of the masses demands by passing the bill over the veto of the Mayor.

Commissioner Rollins and the Whisky Rings.

It is said, and we have no doubt truly, that the whisky "rings" of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities are making a combined effort for the removal of Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Their success in this effort would be a public calamity. As long as Mr. Rollins stays at the head of the Department, there will be *some* obstacle to the complete despoliation of the revenue by these conscienceless violators of law. Even he cannot do a great deal, for his hands are tied by the absurd vagaries of Secretary McCulloch, with his humbug revenue "Boards," which are of about as much practical use as the fifth wheel to a coach.

If the whole management of the Revenue Department were confided to Mr. Rollins, as it ought to be, we have not the slightest doubt that he would instantly carry the revenue upon distilled spirits up to three or four times its present amount. He has become pretty thoroughly familiarized with the operations of the whisky men, and with the devices they resort to to defraud the revenue. He is also well posted as to the real character of the collectors, assessors, agents, and inspectors who constitute the local officers of the Revenue Department throughout the country. He knows who are faithful, and who are in league with the frauds. But his hands are tied. Secretary McCulloch, at the command of the President, foists upon the service, for political ends, the most outrageous characters, swindlers and shoulder-hitters, drunkards and criminals—men whom no business man would trust in his counting-room alone for a single minute. This is no exaggeration. It is the subject of universal comment among respectable men of all parties.

The best evidence of the character of these Revenue Agents is furnished by a comparison of the returns of 1867, under Mr. Johnson's officers, and 1865, under Mr. Lincoln's appointments. The figures speak most eloquently:—

Tax Collected on Distilled Spirits from May, 1866, to Oct. 30, 1867:— Dist.		Tax Collected on Distilled Spirits Corresponding Months in 1866:— Dist.	
32	$531,319·20	32	$1,197,398·64
6	86,236 30	6	284,802·98
7	51,079·60	7	140,109·20
9	136,229 78	9	132,535 44
2	7,556·58	2	382,250 94
3	23,263·10	3	283 066 29
1	93,409·04	1	136,268 72
4	14,140 44	4	15,412·88
	$944,129 08		$2,571,845·09

Mr. Johnson is utterly indifferent to the interests of the revenue. Political considerations are first and last with him. The Revenue Department is only a convenient instrument for furthering his own partisan or personal ends. Secretary McCulloch is the facile accomplice of this wretched policy. His general theory of the finances may be a very good one. His impulses are doubtless right; but he has not a particle of backbone to protect the Treasury against the raids of the political plunderers who monopolize the favors of the President. So far as the revenue is concerned, he would doubtless be glad to see it collected; but he is not sufficiently anxious therefor to set his face resolutely against the appointment of bad men for partisan ends. With such influences controlling the action of his superiors, with his hands thus tied, Mr. Rollins can do but little. Still, he manages to give the whisky thieves a good deal of trouble, and to prevent them from having things entirely their own way. Hence their desire to have him removed. We trust, for the sake of the plundered tax-payers of the country, that they may not succeed.

CHOICE FRONT SEATS

For the
WALNUT—EDWIN FORREST.
ACADEMY—RICHINGS' OPERA.
CHESNUT—MRS BOWERS.
ARCH—SURF.
MINSTRELS.
AT RISLEY & COVERT'S
TICKET OFFICE, CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Secured up to 7·30 P. M. 1t

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12½ P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 11 14 lm

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Third Page.]

☞ LIKE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is a national institution. To use it is as much a matter of custom as to vote. And because it has supplanted, by the force of inherent excellence, all other perfumes, the American people are proud of it.—*Waterbury American.* 1t

☞ POPULAR LECTURES

Under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
HENRY VINCENT,
The English Reformer and Brilliant Orator, will deliver
TWO LECTURES AT CONCERT HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, November 26,
Subject:—JOHN MILTON,
the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot—the prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time.
THURSDAY EVENING, November 28,
Subject:—GARIBALDI.
Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 19 6t

☞ THE CORPORATORS UNDER THE law creating the GUARDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, will meet on TUESDAY, November 19, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at the office of the Great Western Life Insurance Company, No. 432 WALNUT Street, for the purpose of opening the books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, and will at end at the above-mentioned hours until Saturday, the 23d instant, or until the whole amount is subscribed. 1t*

☞ PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual election of Officers will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at HORTICULTURAL HALL. 1t

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"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
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The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

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Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
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WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
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Announce a fresh importation of
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
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Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 imrp

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GRAY'S FERRY.

SEASON TICKETS for the coming winter are now ready for delivery at the Office of the Park,
NO. 468 WALNUT STREET.
11 19 2t R. O. LOWRY, Proprietor.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We make the exchange to-day (November 7), and pay a difference as follows:— [11 6 1304p

On $1000 of Five-Twenties, of	1862	$159·75
" "	1864	131·90
" "	1865	139·25
" "	1865 and 1867, July	154·50
"	Ten-Forties	89·75
"	1881s	197·25
"	June Seven-Thirties	161·25
"	July "	155·25

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Families wishing the finest quality of Salad Oil, very small and delicious French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, French Curled Maccaroni, and every variety of Fine Goods for table use, can get them at COLTON & CLARKE'S, who have taken every possible care to import the Finest Quality, and try to sell at the lowest Cash Prices.

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S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
PARIS, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

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BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

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NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now opening an elegant assortment of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY,
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstu1224p

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THE GREAT SAFE TESTS.

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LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE

Tried in a Fiery Furnace for Five Hours, and Comes Out Without Even a Scar, Still Ready for a Like Trial, or for Use.

THE EVANS & WATSON SAFE,

WITH THE BOSTON PATENT, MAIMED FOR LIFE, BACK BROKEN, SIDES TWISTED, WARPED, AND CAVED IN. ITS OUTER WOOD CASE BADLY CHARRED.

THAT IT ESCAPED WITH THE BREATH OF LIFE IS ENTIRELY OWING TO THE LIBERALITY OF ITS OPPONENT, AND NOT TO ITS OWN POWER.

MR. CHARLES PARHAM'S STATEMENT.

I reached the ground selected to burn the safes at about 8 A. M., on the 6th of November; I found a suitable brick furnace partly erected, designed to burn two safes, one of them already placed by Sadler, who insisted that the safes should be burned in a furnace; Evans & Watson were there also, but refused positively to put their safe (got up with extra bands across the door, made expressly for the test) into the furnace, but insisted that the placing of the Safes should be left entirely to a committee. Sadler was willing to have a committee to see that the test was a fair one in all respects; that the Safes were placed equally exposed to heat in the furnace, but insisted that they must be burned in the furnace. As the parties could not agree on this point, two sets of Safes were burned. I examined very minutely the two Safes burned by Sadler in the furnace. The breadth of Lillie's Safe was a ½ inch, and the width one inch greater only than Evans & Watson's outside. The composition walls in Lillie's were just six inches, and about the same in Evans & Watson's, including the water tanks or steam patent. I found Evans & Watson's Safe in perfect order; no part of it disturbed in the least. Mr. Lillie was charged with boring a hole and tampering with the safe. He admitted he bored a gimblet-hole through the wooden case the cans rest upon, simply to see if the structure back was a filled chamber, as had been represented, and found it was. I found the front and rear chambers both steam chambers, and this wood separated them, and that the makers had bored any number of holes through the same case, to allow the steam to pass from one chamber to the other, which proves that the hole was not injurious, but Mr. Lillie at once plugged it up. The Safe was then placed in the furnace, on a line with Lillie's, about two feet from the ground, both face up, resting on brick columns. The furnace was well arranged and finished, and the fire started about half-past 12 P. M. The fire was made with dry pine wood, and for the first half hour the draft was stronger on the north side, and kindled first under Evans & Watson's. After the fire was well kindled, the wind drove the fire hardest under Lillie's, and for the last half hour before the fire was stopped, the wood was raked from under Evans & Watson's, while the heat was intense under Lillie's, to make up for the excess under Evans & Watson's the first half hour. Soon after 5 o'clock the water was put upon the fire and safes, by the earnest request of myself and others, as I supposed both Safes must be destroyed, as the heat was so intense.

About 9 A. M. the next morning the safes were opened, Evans & Watson's first. The outside of the safe was literally used up, the Book case charred in front, but not charred inside. On further examination I found the wood case against which the cans rest badly charred, and the water in the cans quite two-thirds gone, and the moisture all out of the outer chamber, and the whole appearance indicated that the Safe must soon have succumbed in that intense heat.

Lillie's Safe was next opened, and the Book-case was found swelled with steam, and the wooden door had to be broken to get to the Book-case, but no part of the case was charred or scorched in the least, and had not even the smell of fire. The papers were not injured in any respect; were both dry and bright, except a small portion that were at the bottom as the Safe was placed, and they were saturated with water thrown upon the Safe to cool it, and which ran through the edge of the door, the face being upwards, and having remained so all night. There was some steam inside the Safe, caused by the water, but no smoke whatever. From a very close examination of the Safe at the time and since, I am fully satisfied the same safe may be put back into a similar furnace and stand the same test without injury.

CHARLES PARHAM, Mechanic, 1704 Sansom st.

CITIZENS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity, having been requested by M. C. Sadler to investigate and report the testing of Safes on the 6th of November, and the result, would make the following report:—That we were severally on the ground, and saw the Safes in the fire; that we consider the test a very thorough and fair one; that we could not see that one Safe had any advantage over the other, except that the wind drove a larger amount of heat on Lillie's Safe the latter part of the time, and, until the fire was well kindled, had the same effect on the Steam Patent Safe.

We have made a full examination of the two Safes burned in the furnace by Sadler, and find Lillie's Safe entirely sound and not in the least affected by heat, so far as we can discover, outside or inside. We find the Evans & Watson safe, with the steam patent, in a very dilapidated state—the outer or iron structure burnt, twisted, broken, and literally used up; the wood case back of the water cans much charred; and it is our opinion, from its appearance, that it could not have stood a severe heat much longer, while Lillie's Safe, to all appearances, would stand the same test again without injury.

CHARLES PARHAM, No. 1704 Sansom street.
D. B. BROWN, No. 919 Chesnut street.
R. WETHERILL, No. 629 Arch street.
C. L. MAISER, No. 434 Race street.
M. L. VANDERSLICE, No. 316 S. Juniper street.
JAMES CLEMSON, Bingham House.
H. A. BARTLETT, No. 117 N. Front street.
WM. SIMPSON, Twenty-first and Filbert streets.
J. N. WILFONG, mechanic, No. 217 N. Tenth street.
C. GASCOYN, merchant, No. 52 N. Third street.

THE GREAT BURGLAR SAFE TEST.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE IMPENETRABLE—THE MOST SCIENTIFIC DRILLS NONPLUSSED—THE WEDGE AND THE SLEDGE SUCCUMB—BURGLARS STAND BACK ABASHED—COMPETITORS DARE NOT MEET IT.

The following certificates and statements speak for themselves:—

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1867.

We hereby certify that at Mr. Sadler's request we had prepared the best mercury-tempered and the most approved shaped drills for drilling chilled iron we could make; that two of our best workmen, with about four tons pressure, operated upon the safe about six hours; that they succeeded to get a little over half through the door, and struck a metal so hard as to destroy the edge of the drill at once, and no further progress could be made. We are entirely satisfied that no burglar can penetrate the safe with a drill, in any time he may have to work, if at all.

ROBERT O. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
Exchange, below Chesnut street, Machinists.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1867.

This may certify that, for the purpose of testing one of Lillie's Burglar-Proof Safes, I first prepared a good number of fine steel wedges, and drove them, with hammer and sledge, until I destroyed the wedges. I next tried the sledge with all my power for some time upon the Safe with no success, and I am perfectly satisfied that neither the wedge nor the sledge has any power to open the Safe in any way the burglar can use them.

WM. JONES, Wheelwright, No. 2129 Filbert st.

The undersigned, being present, saw the operation of the drill, and of the wedging and sledging of the Lillie safe referred to in the certificates of Messrs. Morehouse & Co. and William Jones, and from the quality of the tools, the immense power applied, and the time employed, I can scarcely conceive that it would be possible for burglars to accomplish as much towards entering the safe in any time they have to operate, even if not disturbed by the noise from the sledge. CHARLES PARHAM.

THE RESULT.

In a review of the above statements and certificates (the truth of which is beyond cavil), the following facts are demonstrated beyond a question:—

First. That Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe will burn up two of the Steam Patent Safes, one after the other, the composition walls both being equal, and still be fit for use.

Second. That Lillie's Safe is thoroughly fire-proof beyond a doubt.

Third. That Lillie's Safe, as now made, is proof against the drill, wedge, and even sledge—the only practical implements in the hands of burglars, and the evidence of its superiority over all other burglar-proof safes is, that no other maker had the confidence to even operate on Lillie's, or place their own in competition, the test having been publicly announced for a long time, and free to all to operate upon it, and without response.

The object of the fire-proof test was not to show that Lillie's Safe was fire proof. That has been proved in hundreds of cases in fires the most intense—even in great conflagrations—but to ascertain what advantages the Boston Steam Patent has over the common method of filling Safes, and the result shows most clearly that its only advantage is the extra thickness of the walls, if the test is fairly made. As to the thickness of walls, it costs no more to make the composition walls six inches than three inches, but the six-inch wall in a full-sized Safe contracts the room inside about one half, and the buyer pays $250 for the same room with a six-inch wall that he would get for $125 with a three-inch wall; and if a three-inch wall will stand any fire required, as Lillie's Safe will, then the extra thickness is useless. But it is no test to place a three-inch against a six-inch wall, as the latter would stand a longer fire than two of the others, both Safes made just alike.

The kind of Safe wanted is a sufficient fire-proof to stand any heat required, and still more a thorough burglar proof. The statistics show at least $10,000 loss by burglary from Safes to $1 by fire, and Lillie's is the only practical fire and burglar proof Safe made at any price the majority can afford to pay.

The two Safes burned in the furnace (the regular test), and the Safe tested as a burglar-proof, are now in my store, No. 639 Arch street, just as the fire and the operators left them; and every man interested is specially invited to examine the Safes and judge for himself as to their merits.

M. C. SADLER, Agent, No. 639 ARCH Street.

P. S.—It will be understood that the above statements are made by disinterested citizens, and not made by a packed, self-constituted, or subsidized committee, with a feed lawyer at its head. It will be also understood that in a future article I shall fully analyse the report of Evans & Watson's disinterested committee of the Bogus Safe Burning; also, the false charges made in connection therewith, and give a short history of the Professional Safe Burning in this vicinity in connection with this Steam Patent. [11 18mtuaSirp] M. C. S., Agent.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING,
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.

J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spalding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,500
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	200
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
	Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at	$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

5 Tickets to 1 address	$4·50	40 Tickets to 1 addr's	$35·00
10 Tickets to 1 address	9·00	50 Tickets to 1 addr's	43·50
20 Tickets to 1 address	17·50	100 Tickets to 1 addr's	85·00

Address all orders and communications to [11 4 lm
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
"No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE grand distribution of the $300,000 worth of presents among those who subscribe to the endowment of the Riverside Institute, will certainly take place at the time specified. This statement is corroborated by the Trustees, who announce that the Institute will be ready to receive orphans about the same time. Those who would avoid delay in securing their engravings, given in addition to a present, with each dollar share of stock, should apply at once to the principal office, No. 921 Chesnut street.

OVERCOATS WANTED!—This weather creates the want for these articles, and Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-Made Clothing House, under the Continental, meets the want as effectually as the weather brings it, and *almost as cheap*. At that point, however, we must refer all interested to their extensive establishment, No. 824 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WANT A RELIABLE AND USEFUL FAMILY CASE OF MEDICINES, we can conscientiously recommend one of DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. Having used them ourselves, and knowing of their extensive use by our friends, we hazard nothing in speaking well of them to all who desire having such an arrangement for family use.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

CAR SIGNS—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to secure business signs on the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut, Tenth and Eleventh, Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroads, for the ensuing year will please make early application at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 445 South Third street, second floor. This is one of the most effectual modes of advertising ever invented. At present every car top is occupied until the close of the present year.

N. B.—$10 will secure one of those beautiful glass signs on the inside of the same cars.

N. B.—Inside signs on the same roads lettered on glass and framed in oiled walnut and gilt, and run for one year for $10.

THE EFFICACY of Dr. Turner's Tic Douloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill for the eradication and permanent cure of neuralgia, nerve-ache, and all painful nervous affections, shattered nerves, or prostration and depression of the nervous system, is so genial that a few doses never fail to produce the most beneficial results. Sold everywhere.

WE judge from the immense sales that Mrs. S. A. Allen's improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle) is preferred by every one. Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

"HAND MADE" Canton Flannel Drawers,
☞ In the Cheap Bureau,
☞ In the Cheap Bureau,
☞ In the Cheap Bureau,
MCINTIRE & BROTHER. No. 1035 Chesnut street.

$2 TO $60. $2 TO $60. $2 TO $60. $2 TO $60. $2 TO $60. $2 TO $60. $2 TO $60. $2 TO $60.	WANAMAKER & BROWN. Men's and Boys' Clothing. Garments ranging at every price; cut in every style; ready made or made to order. S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.
$12 TO $50. $12 TO $50. $12 TO $50. $12 TO $50. $12 TO $50. $12 TO $50.	Overcoats. — Chinchilla, Whitney, Esquimaux, Beaver, Fur Beavers, Pilots, etc. Largest variety in city. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market sts.
$13 TO $45. $13 TO $45. $13 TO $45. $13 TO $45. $13 TO $45. $13 TO $45.	Business Suits. — Both foreign and domestic goods, excellent styles. S. E. corner Sixth and Market sts. Oak Hall. Wanamaker & Brown.
$20 TO $60. $20 TO $60. $20 TO $60. $20 TO $60. $20 TO $60.	Dress Suits of all the desirable styles, suitable for any occasion. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market sts.
$6 TO $20. $6 TO $20. $6 TO $20. $6 TO $20. $6 TO $20. $6 TO $20. $6 TO $20. $6 TO $20.	Boys' Suits, for school, home, and dress; newest styles and best class goods. Wanamaker & Brown. Large Clothing House, Sixth and Market streets.
$7 TO $25. $7 TO $25. $7 TO $25. $7 TO $25. $7 TO $25.	Boys' and Youths' Overcoats in variety of styles. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market streets.
$2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4. $2 TO $4.	Shirts, Underclothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every kind at small advance above cost. Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall Great Clothing House, Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

ESSON—VANSCIVER.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. L. P. Hornberger, Mr. JOHN F. ESSON to Miss MARY A. VANSCIVER, all of this city.

LONG—TRICKETT.—On the 14th of April, by the Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. JOSEPH B. LONG to Miss SALLIE J. TRICKETT, all of this city.

DIED.

AUNER.—On the morning of the 17th instant, Mr. CHARLES H. AUNER, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 240 Madison street, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock. Service at the First Baptist Church, at 2 o'clock precisely.

BENNETT.—On the 17th instant, AMANDA, wife of George Bennett, and daughter of Henry and the late Sarah Capehart, aged 34 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, corner of Thompson and Palmer streets, Eighteenth Ward, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M.

BLYE.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. SARAH R., relict of the late Captain John H. Blye, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 434 N. Second street, on Thursday morning, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

CAHOON.—November 17, Mr. JOHN CAHOON, in the 81st year of his age.

His friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1204 Olive street, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CRAVEN.—On the morning of the 18th instant, ELIZABETH R., wife of Thomas J. Craven, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1522 Race street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

GUTHRIE.—On the 18th instant, MARY EMMA, youngest daughter of Sarah A., and the late Adam Guthrie, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Weematoo Tent, No 24, O. D. of the F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 4231 Orchard street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Cedar Hill Cemetery.

McHUGH.—On the 16th instant, BERNARD McHUGH, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3639 Haverford street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

STAPPER.—On the 16th instant, Mr. HENRY STAPPER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 252 Balch street (between New and Vine and Second and Third streets), on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

VANBLUNK.—On the 18th instant, PETER C. VANBLUNK, aged 65 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1006 S. Fourth street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Sixth Street Union Ground.

DOUBLE FARINA OR MILK BOILERS, Coffee and Tea Pots, Pans, Kettles, Wash Basins, Colanders, and other articles of Tinware and House-keeping, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street below Ninth.

NUT-CRACKERS, NUT-PICKS, AND APPLE-Parers, of various patterns, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

HARD UP FOR NEWS.—The New York *Sunday Mercury* feels keenly the dearth of exciting and interesting news in these "dull, piping times of peace." In this dilemma it has resorted to an ingenious device for filling up the blanks in its columns, being nothing more nor less than the publication of a batch of bachelors once a week. All the nooks and corners of this Western Hemisphere are ransacked in this laudable effort to entertain, if not instruct its readers, and in the issue of the current week we find a lengthy instalment of such Philadelphians as have not come to grief at the hymeneal altar. Bachelorhood, according to the *Mercury*, agrees with mankind, although it must be acknowledged that it is rather unfair to the fair sex. The list of our fellow-townsmen who have not yet "gone and went and done it," embraces several curious specimens of humanity. Thus one is described as being "a nobby young man; very gay; has plenty of pastime, which he spends in playing base-ball, and flirting with the ladies; is death on lager beer." For the sake of the temperance cause we hope he may soon be married.

Another victim of single blessedness is said to be "another gay buck, who dresses well; favorite with everybody; a strong Democrat, and a great admirer of the ladies; takes his beer occasionally, and has no objections to anything stronger."

Another, who has the strength of "a modern Hercules, is a turner by trade; always inventing some new machinery, which never works to suit him; is a splendid dancer; attends to all of Buzzard's parties; active member of the Moss Rose Library; sings the Rover's Grave sweetly."

Still another is, unfortunately, "rather conceited; thinks he is a splendid singer, in which he is mistaken. Is very fond of the ladies; but, not being successful on the east side of the Schuylkill, has concluded to cross over."

Another "loves his lager, and can tell the difference between good and bad whisky." Happy man!

At the end of the list we find one of journalistic tendencies, who is "rather prepossessing in appearance, thoroughly devoted to music, and is an A 1 ear-performer on the piano; pretty hard to beat in the ball-room; open for an engagement; is very attentive and polite to the ladies; prospects flattering; a capital fellow."

When the *Mercury* gets at the end of its list of bachelors we shall expect to see in its columns an enumeration of the precise number of wrinkles in the face of every old maid in Christendom, but we beg of it to omit Philadelphia from the catalogue. We are afflicted with local pride.

RECEPTION OF COLONEL BARTON H. JENKS AT BRIDESBURG.—On Monday evening last the Sabbath School teachers of the Bridesburg Presbyterian Church, consisting of about fifty ladies and gentlemen, gave a public reception to their Superintendent, Colonel Barton H. Jenks, who has just returned with his family from a tour in Europe.

At 8 o'clock the Board of Teachers were convened in the lecture-room of the church, and as Colonel Jenks and his family entered the association rose and sang in a beautiful manner:—"Home again, home again, from a foreign shore."

The Rev. J. B. Davis, the pastor of the church, then delivered a most appropriate and touching address, bidding Colonel Jenks and his family "Welcome home" to the community, the Sabbath School, and the Church. The Colonel replied in a very tender and happy manner; and after a brief prayer, in which thanksgiving was rendered to God for His great goodness in preserving the life and health of the Superintendent and his family, and in returning them in safety and love to their Sabbath School and beautiful home, then followed a general shaking of hands, and one of the happiest "Reunions" we have ever witnessed.

The whole company then repaired to another apartment, where a most bounteous collation had been prepared by the ladies. After all had been most sumptuously served, enthusiastic addresses were delivered by the Rev. William Jenks, of Titusville, N. J.; the Rev. A. M. Jelly, of the Port Richmond Presbyterian Church; Peter Gould, Isaac Chandler, John Smith, Henry Schraeder, and others. So great was the interest and joy of the occasion, that the whole party remained at the church until the "wee sma' hours."

Colonel Jenks has taken a most lively and liberal interest in this church and the general well being of the community. A new, commodious, and magnificent brown-stone church is almost completed, very largely by the Colonel's liberality.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.—This morning, at an early hour, as a policeman of the Second District was walking his beat, he discovered the body of a woman lying on the walk at Seventh and Bedford streets. Aid was summoned, and the body was carried to the Station House, where it was identified as that of Margaret Ward, or "Wilmington Mag," since she was known as a notorious bad character, who hovered to and fro from this city to Wilmington. It was evident, by the marks upon the body, that she came to a violent death, and suspicions were aroused of foul work. A man by the name of James Campbell was arrested, charged by a witness with having kicked her. He was committed, bail being refused.

THE WRECK OF THE "NEW IRONSIDES" is being raised from the bed of the Delaware by a personal enterprise, and not by the Government, as at first reported. Colonel Norton, of New York, and David Boyd, Jr., of this city, purchased the hull and machinery of the vessel for the sum of $50,000, and it was their expedition that left the city on Saturday for the scene of the wreck. At the bow of the vessel there is only 4½ feet of water, but there is 20 feet at the stern. The divers have discovered that there is but little mud in the hull, and the machinery and boilers are believed to be in good condition. If practicable, the vessel will be repaired and rebuilt in this city.

SAD AND FATAL CATASTROPHE.—A sad and fatal accident occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by which a little bound girl, aged about ten years, residing with Mrs. Ward, No. 120 N. Nineteenth street, lost her life. It appears she was standing near the range in the kitchen, and her clothes took fire. She ran into the yard then through the alley, opened the gate, and out into the street, with her clothes all in a blaze, screaming for assistance; but before any one could subdue the flames she was horribly burned. Everything possible was done to alleviate her sufferings. After lingering in intense agony, she expired at 6 o'clock this morning.

LARCENY OF CLOTH.—Isaac Davis and John Franklin stole a quantity of goods from a store on Poplar street, above Fourth, yesterday afternoon. They ran out and into another store, and tied up the goods. While there a policeman entered, and one boy running out, was followed by the policeman, who, seeing that the fugitive would get away, came back in time to nab Franklin, who was sneaking out. Alderman Kimball held him in $800 bail to answer.

BUT SEVEN DOLLARS.—Since the destitution of Mrs. E. Fuller, who, with her three children, tramped all the way from Lynn, Mass., to this city, sleeping every night for three weeks in the woods, became known the philanthropy of our benevolent people has only manifested itself in a donation of $7. The authorities will send her on to Norfolk, where her friends and relatives reside.

THE WHISKY WAR—THREE MORE ILLICIT DISTILLERIES BROKEN UP.—Yesterday afternoon Deputy Collectors Kneass and Lynons visited the Second District and destroyed the apparatus of three illicit distilleries. One was situated on Lombard street, one in Cope street, near Locust, and the other in Kent street, near Twenty-fourth.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 7 o'clock this morning the driver of one of the Race and Vine streets cars, named Charles Runner, fell from the front of the car, and was run over and seriously injured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

STEALING DRY GOODS.—William Cullen and George Brown stole a large piece of cloth from a store at Fifth and Monroe streets, and a piece of velvet from another in the same vicinity, and were both caught, and committed by Alderman Shoemaker.

JACKETS, PANTS, ETC.—James Smith was taken in custody at Thirteenth and Whitehall streets, charged with stealing a jacket and pair of pants from a shop window at No. 1413 Ridge avenue. Alderman Massey committed him in default of $1000 bail.

ROPE CABLE FOUND.—Yesterday Lieutenant Edgar fished up from the Delaware, at Washington street, thirty-five fathoms of 9-inch rope cable, which was stolen from a schooner at Dickerson street.

A SALE OF RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS began this morning at the book trade sale rooms of Messrs. Thomas & Son. The catalogue, which is itself a handsomely printed volume of 119 pages, embraces one of the finest libraries ever brought to sale at auction in this country. In it are included the titles of seventy-two different editions of Horace, including the Venetian edition of 1490; Bishop Heber's own copy of the Roman edition of 1472, Stephens' edition of 1533, the first Paris edition of 1498, the Aldine Horace of 1554, with MS. notes by Manutius. There is also a copy of Noel Humphrey's Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages; a complete collection of Ritson's Works, and seventy-nine works of Shakespeariana. The collection is especially rich in Aldines, Elzivirs, Baskervilles and other celebrated printers, and most of the books were bound in London and Paris by Hayday and Bauzonnet, the best binders of Europe. It embraces altogether 1567 lots.

The sale opened at 10 o'clock this morning, and was adjourned at 1 o'clock until 3. It will be continued this evening and to-morrow. Bidding was quite spirited, and many of the older and rarer works brought prices which will appear extravagant to any one save a bibliomaniac. We give some of the more notable instances, the titles of the works being reprinted from the catalogue:—

The works of Joseph Addison, with portraits and plates, four volumes, half morocco. Published by Baskerville, of Birmingham, in 1761. Price, $20.

The Fables of Æsop, with a life of the author, and 112 plates. Two volumes, royal 8vo., calf. Stockdale, London, 1793. Price, $13.

The Aldine Edition of the British Poets. Fifty-three volumes, foolscap, 8vo., extra morocco, gilt leaves. Pickering, London, 1830-47. Price, $4·37½ per volume, or $231·88 for the whole.

Apollonius Rhodius. 8vo., morocco. Aldus, 1521. Price, $4.

"Archaica." A reprint of scarce old English Prose Tracts, with prefaces, critical and biographical, by Sir Egerton Brydges. 2 vols., 4to., half calf. Privately printed by Longman & Co., London, 1815. Price, $30.

"Heliconia." A selection of English Poetry of the Elizabethan age. Edited by T. Park. 3 vols., 4to, half calf. Privately printed by Longman & Co., London, 1815. Price, $93.

Aristotelis, Theophrasti, Hist. Plantar. Aristot, Problemata, Mechanica, Metaphysica, etc. Folio, extra Russia. Aldus, 1497. Price $14.

Arthur of Little Britain. A romance of chivalry, edited by E. V. Utterson, with plates from illuminated drawings. 4to., half morocco. London, 1814. Price $17.

Ascham, Roger. A Report and Discourse of the Affairs and State of Germany, etc., during certain years while said Roger was there. 4to., calf. Black letter. John Daye, London, 1552. Price $7.

Auctores Classici Græci et Latini cum Notis Variorum; Scilicet. 119 vols., 8vo., Russia ext., marbled edges, fine copies of the best edition. Price $1 per volume, or $119 for the set.

Æschylus. Æschyli Tragœdiæ Sex. (C. Smith.) 1 vol. 8vo. green morocco. Ed. princeps. Rare and fine copy. Aldus, 1518. Price $5 50.

Aristophanes. Aristophanis Comœdiæ Novem. (Boserian). Folio, black morocco. Ed. princeps, very rare. Aldus, 1498. Price $20.

Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum. Translated by J. de Trevisa. Folio, black letter, old calf. London, Th. Berthelet, the XXVII yere Henry VIII (1535). This is said to be the finest production of Berthelet's press, and has the last leaf with his mark, so often wanting. The work is very rare, and brought $70.

Bible. La Saincte Bible en Francoys. (Cape). In folio, goth., veau tr. marbr. Very rare. Martin Lempereur, Anvers, 1534. Price $60.

Boccaccio. Boccace des Nobles Maleureux. Impr. Nouuellement a Paris. Mil IIII quatre vingtz et XIII, par Antoine Verard. In folio, goth., fig. en bois. mar. rouge tr. dor. anc. reliure. Very rare. Price, $110.

The Columbiad, a Poem, Joel Barlow. Fry & Kammerer. Portrait from the Painting by R. Fulton, and Plates after Smirke. 4to., calf, extra. Philadelphia, 1807. This edition is very rare, and brought $21.

Plays written by Mrs. A. Behn. Second edition, complete. 2 vols., 8vo., calf. London, 1716. Price, $31.

Boccaccio. El Decamerone. Morocco, gilt edges. A very beautiful and *recherche* edition. Aldus, 1522. Price, $37·50.

Five New Plays, By Richard Brome. Small 8vo., calf. London, 1659. Price, $10.

Certaine Learned and Elegant Workes, etc. By Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke. Small folio, extra calf. London, 1633. Price, $7.

The Poems, Letters, and Land of Robert Burns. Illustrated by Bartlett, Allom, and artists, with Memoir by Allan Cunningham. 2 vols, 4to, morocco, inlaid and gilt, and very handsomely bound. G. Virtue, London, 1839. Price, $38.

History of the Province of Georgia, with Maps and Original Surveys. By John Gerar William de Brahm, his Majesty's Surveyor-General for the Southern District of North America. Now first printed. Folio, half morocco; forty-nine copies privately printed. This copy is one of five printed on plate paper. Wormsloe, Philadelphia, 1849. Price $75.

Beautiful Blossomes Gathered by John Byshop from the best Trees of all Kyndes, etc. 4to., black letter, Russia, gilt, fine copy (Sir F. Freeling's), rare. H. Cockyn, London, 1577 Price $55.

Andrew Cambine. Two Very Notable Commentaries; the one of the Originall of the Turcks, etc., and thother of the Warres of the Turcke against George Scanderberg. Translated oute of Italian into English, by John Shute. Black Letter. 4to, calf, red edges. London, 1562. Price, $16.

John Carion. The Thre Bokes of Cronicles, etc., whereunto is added an Appendix, 1532-'50. Gathered by Jno. Funcke of Nurenborough. 4to, new calf, black letter. London, 1550. Price, $20.

Mig. de Cervantes. Don Quixote. Translated from the Spanish, etc. Embellished with 48 engravings after Smirke. 4 vols., royal 8vo., boards. Large paper. London, 1818. Price $48.

The Red Rover. By James Fenimore Cooper. 2 vols., 12mo., boards. Philadelphia, 1841. Price $16.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon today, with the annexed result:—

SECOND STREET, south of Master—Business Stand, brick Store and Dwelling	$7750
SEVENTH STREET, No. 773 (South)—Genteel Dwelling	$2100
THIRTY-NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, S. E. corner—Hotel and Stables	$25,000
SIXTH STREET, No. 1233 (South)—Genteel Dwelling	$3650
ST. JOSEPH'S AVENUE, No. 1723—Four brick Dwellings	$3150
CHERRY STREET, west of Eleventh—Dwelling and large Lot	$5500
ALLEN STREET—Dwelling and Stable	$425
BANANNA STREET, west of Carlisle—Seven Dwellings	$3000
MORTGAGE—$3700	$2800
GROUND RENTS—$36, $40, $72, and $36 a year, $575, $1000, and $600	$610,
BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.	
5 shares Penn National Bank	$55 50
8 shares Philadelphia Exchange	$ 0
5 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal	$45·00
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	$50
51 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$50
50 shares Delaware Coal Company, par $50	$12
2 shares Mercantile Library Company	$8
50 shares Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company	$4
10 shares Philadelphia and West Chester Plank Road Company, par $50	$725
100 shares Southwark National Bank	$100
17 shares First National Bank	$157 50
225 shares Consolidation National Bank	$41·12
62 shares Penn National Bank	$55 50
100 shares Cambria Iron Company	$16
75 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company	$2·25
$1000 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bond	75 per ct.

STOLE FLANNEL.—Isaac Davis was arrested at Sixth and South streets, and committed by Alderman Moore, for stealing a piece of flannel from the front of a store yesterday afternoon.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49]

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THIRD EDITION

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Their General Meeting in New York To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

American Social Science Association.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The fifth general meeting of the American Social Science Association commenced this morning, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth avenue. Representatives were present from Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other principal cities. Addresses, recounting the progress of social science in this country and Europe during the past year, were read. Tomorrow the members of the Association will visit the public institutions of the city.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 19.—Arrived, barque Chanticleer, from Turk's Island, bound to Baltimore.

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

The American Schooner "Lucy"—She is Attacked by Pirates—Bravery of Captain Copp—His Crew Fire—The Pirates Escape.

KINGSTON, Oct. 29.—By the arrival of the American schooner *Lucy* in twenty-two days from New York, we learn that when becalmed about twenty-five miles off Cape Delmarie, on the eastern point of Hayti, a suspicious-looking craft was observed at some distance, with an awning over her stern, and the men lying upon their oars. Captain Copp thinking it desirable to keep a sharp look-out upon this boat, proceeded himself to the mast-head of the *Lucy*, in order that he might have a good view of her.

At one time he saw three men in the boat; at another time he saw five men in her. But he had reason to believe there were many more lying in the bottom. He kept a vigilant look-out. At night he observed from the masthead a light in the same direction in which he had previously seen this boat. He accordingly mustered his men, armed them as a precaution against any emergency or surprise, and directed that a strict "lookout" should be kept throughout the night. At about 11 o'clock in the same evening there was an alarm given that an armed boat was below the bow of the Lucy. The boat was challenged, but no reply was given. It was, however, observed that a dexterous attempt was made to board the schooner, but the first man upon her side was shot dead by Captain Copp's revolver.

The second rascal had his head split open by a Kentucky, which was skillfully wielded by the mate. A volley was speedily fired with deadly effect upon the pirates, by the crew of the Lucy, and in a few moments afterwards the besieging boat was seen pulling away from the schooner's side as hard as she could, while the crew continued their fire, but by morning nothing was seen of the pirate boat, or her crew.

This piratical encounter was immediately reported by Captain Copp to Commodore Sir Leopold McClintock, at Port Royal, on his arrival there, and H. M. S. Cordelia was speedily despatched to cruise upon the coast of Delmarie and Port au Prince, and gather such information as could be obtained. The absence of breadstuffs, and the famine prices prevailing at Port au Prince, together with the circumstance of the Lucy being laden with flour, render the circumstances alarming to shippers.—*N. Y. World*.

Sentence of Welch for Murder.

In the Essex county, New Jersey, Court yesterday afternoon, Judge Dupue and the Associate Justices presiding, Thomas Welch was arraigned and sentenced for the murder of Patrick Tormey, on the night of the Fourth of July last. Upon the prisoner being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, he replied by presenting a statement which was read by General Runyon, one of his counsel. Welch in his statement says that he had been sleeping at his home all day, and went out in the evening with Farley and another friend. Before and after going out they drank some beer.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock they left the saloon in which they spent the evening, and proceeded up the hill, stopping near the scene of the murder, and while standing there Tormey came along and Farley told him to get out of the way. Tormey passed on a short distance, then turned back, and applying an epithet to Farley, struck him. He then asked Welch if he had anything to say, at the same time knocking him down. A fight then ensued, and Welch was thrown under, when he asked to be let up; Tormey refused; he drew his knife and struck Tormey, intending to cut his leg.

After getting on his feet, Tormey said he was cut, and Farley replied that it served him right, and, after kicking him, ran away, followed by Welch. They went to bed, and the next morning Welch's sister told him that there was a man lying dead in Warren street. He then remembered the quarrel of the night before, but hardly thought it could be the man with whom they had the difficulty. He gave his knife to his sister, and told her to put in the bureau, but she threw it into an out house. He then went with Farley to Jersey City to purchase a horse, and returning in the afternoon, was arrested for the murder.

After the reading of the statement Judge Dupue advised the culprit to have no further hope for mercy, but to take earnest measures to prepare his soul for death.

He was then sentenced in the usual form to be hung on Thursday, January 2, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Welch listened to the sentence without any apparent emotion, and immediately afterwards was removed to an ante-room by Sheriff Bush.

The court-room was densely crowded, and a number of female relatives of the condemned man were present, who gave utterance to their grief in sobs and tears.—*N. Y. World*.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Cotton quiet at 18 cents. Flour quiet; sales of 7000 bbls.; State, $8.40@10·25; Ohio, $9·65@13; Western, $8·40@12·65; Southern, $10@14·25; California, 2 @13·50. Wheat firm and advanced 1@2c.; Corn firm and advanced 1c.; sales of 36,000 bushels. Oats firm; sales of 60,000 bushels Western, 80@82c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess $20. Lard quiet 12¾@13⅜. Barley dull. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Cotton very dull at 17c. for middlings. Flour steady; 2000 barrels sold; fine grades of City Mills for shipping to Rio, sold at $12. Wheat dull and heavy; prime red sold at $2·50. Corn active with an advancing tendency; sales of old white at 1·38; new at $1·15@1·26; yellow $1·35 for old; new mixed Western, $1·22@$1·28. Oats dull at 72@74. Rye, 1·50@1·55. Provisions very dull, and quotations are nominal.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19.—The Flour market is quiet but firm. There is some little demand for shipment, but at figures which are far below the views of holders. The home consumers purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $10@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at $8·50@8·75 ₩ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for prime Wheat is good, and prices are well maintained, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·40@2·55. Rye is in fair request, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1·63@1·68, and Southern at $1·50. Corn is in steady request, and prices are unsettled. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·42,; 6000 bushels do., an outside lot, at $1·48; 2000 bushels old Western at $1·39@1·40; and 4000 bushels new do. at $1·30. Oats are held firmly, with sales of 3000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 75@78 cents. 1300 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·60@1·75, and 600 bushels Canada Barley at $1·75.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $55 @ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

FOURTH EDITION

COUNTERFEIT 730 BONDS.

They Have Disappeared from the Market.

Their Originators are Detected.

Gen. Grant's Political Position.

News from Our Asiatic Squadron.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

Our Asiatic Squadron.

Rear Admiral Bell, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated at Hong Kong, September 23, states that the United States steamship Wachusett sailed from that port on the 18th, and the Wyoming on the 19th, for the United States.

Lieutenant-Commander Giraud, of the United States steamship Onward, reports to the Navy Department her safe arrival at Angier, Java, *en route* for Japan, on September 20th, in good condition.

The Onward was to sail for Nagasaki, Japan, on the next day.

The Counterfeit 7 30 Bonds.

From information received at the Treasury Department, there is reason to believe that in a few days full particulars relating to the counterfeiting of the Seven-thirty bonds will be given to the public, as the detectives have discovered the plans and arrangements of the counterfeiters, and have taken measures to secure the principal parties. The counterfeits have entirely disappeared from the money centres, and not one now remains in the Treasury, all having been redeemed by those presenting them.

General Grant's Position.

Colonel Hillyer, late of General Grant's staff, but now an Internal Revenue officer in New York, is understood to be the reliable gentleman mentioned in telegrams from here, as having seen the testimony given by Grant before the Impeachment Committee, and that said testimony was strongly conservative. It is also asserted that Hillyer was present at an interview between the President and General Grant some time since, in which certain of the conservatives pretend that Grant advised the President to take the course he did upon the reconstruction question. All these stories must be received with many grains of allowance, as the Democrats and conservatives here are determined to kill off Grant, if they can, even by resorting to falsehood and misrepresentation. But, as regards Hillyer, few Republicans here take stock in any of his statements, indicating Grant's political sentiments, as Hillyer is understood to be co-operating with the conservatives. A prominent member of Grant's staff remarked this morning that Grant stood upon the same ground now that he did when he wrote a letter to a gentleman of Indiana, some time since, in which he expressly stated that no one was authorized to speak for him on political subjects.

Health of Secretary Welles.

The improvement in Secretary Welles' health continues slowly. He is not yet able to sit up.

Col. Moseby at the New York Gold Room

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MEMBERS.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Great excitement was created in the vicinity of Broad and Wall streets, at noon to-day, by the rumor that Colonel Moseby, late of the Confederate army, had made his appearance at the Gold Room, and was about to be received by the Board.

The rumor proved to be correct, the Colonel having been invited by the Vice-President. A number of members protested against his being introduced to the body, when, on motion, the Board held a meeting, and, by an almost unanimous vote, decided to sustain the action of the Vice-President.

Colonel Moseby was then introduced to those of the members who desired to form his personal acquaintance.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Theodore Fellis, living in Juniper street, above Race, working for the Eagle Ice Company, and Samuel Roger, living in Lancaster, Pa., working in Baldwin's boiler works, charged with the larceny of a piece of cloth from a store in Poplar street, above Fourth, were held in $600 bail each for a further hearing.

Adam Pauls, whose business is that of basket maker, living at No. 135 Race street, was brought before the magistrate on the charge of larceny. On Saturday afternoon, Franciscus & Co., were making out checks to pay their various bills. Paul had a bill against them of $68. While making out his check, they got it confounded with one being made out for the firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. of $216. They gave Paul the $216 check, and he, without saying anything about the mistake, endorsed it, and went and got it cashed. On this charge of larceny he was held in $600 bail to answer.

Michael English, a tavern-keeper at Seventeenth and Cherry streets, was brought before Alderman Beitler, charged with harboring a son of Mrs. Elizabeth McBride, living at No. 1936 Market street, and alleged to have sold him liquor after being requested not to do so. English was held in $800 bail to answer.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 7-30s.Je	105½	$5000 W & Frank 7s	78
$1000 5-20s '64.rg	105⅛	17 sh Cam & Am...b5	125
$1000 do.'67.cp	107½	100 sh Cata Pf...b30	20¾
$600 do.'65.Jy.cp	107⅜	100 do...b30	20¾
$600 City 6s, New	101½	100 do	20¾
$1800 do. New.2d	101⅛	100 sh Girard Col R.b5	27
$3000 do..mun.2d	101⅛	100 sh Read R	48
$1000 do..New	101⅜	100 do...c	47⅞
$3000 do..New	101⅜	54 sh Penna R	47⅞
$1000 Leh N 6s '84	88	50 do	50
$5000 do	88	200 sh Big Mt	2⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New	101½	10 sh Leh N stk	32½
$1100 do...Old	97½	100 do...b30	32½
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	98½	100 do...b30	32½
$2500 Elmira 5s	60	100 sh Ocean Oil	3 94
29 sh Penna R	49½	11 sh Susq Cl..b5wn	11⅛
34 do	49½	18 sh Mech Bk...ls	30¾
1000 sh Clinton Coal	·31		

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.

RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store,
11 1 fmw3mrp] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

FIFTH EDITION

THE COLD WEATHER.

Susquehanna River Frozen Over at Binghamton.

Progress of Weston the Pedestrian

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—The steamer Amanda sunk near Omaha on Sunday. The steamer Amaranth left St. Josephs on Sunday, racing with the Viola Bell, sunk near Donophan. The loss in either case is not reported. The Peace Commissioners arrived at Cheyenne yesterday, having accomplished nothing at Fort Laramie. A few Crows wished to make a treaty, but the Commissioners advised them to wait until spring, when another effort would be made to hold a council with all the northern tribes at Fort Phil. Kearney, probably about June 1st. The Commissioners will stop at North Platte to meet any Sioux or Cheyennes who may be there.

The Springfield (Mo.) *Patriot* says that a combination of forty-seven of the wealthiest capitalists in this country has been formed, for railroad purposes, and will, on the assembling of the Legislature, submit a proposition to the State for building the Southwest Pacific Railroad.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The interest in the Duffy and Bussy fight to-morrow increases, and many sporting men have arrived here from New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places. McCoole seconds Duffy, and Joe Coburn will act as second for Bussy. Articles of agreement were signed last night between McCoole and Coburn, to fight on May 27, 1868, within fifty miles of Cincinnati, for the championship of America and $5000 aside.

The Pedestrian Weston.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19.—Weston arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, and leaves at 2·30 to-day for Chicago. The weather is splendid for pedestrianism, and the people are entirely carried away with him.

The Cold Weather.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 19.—The Susquehanna and Chenango rivers froze over last night. The weather is very cold.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
R. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths6p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
725p Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,
1121 1m5p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

7·30s CONVERTED INTO 5·20s

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL KINDS, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

11 16 5p NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET.

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197·25	taking in exchange	U. S.	6s of 1881.
$159·75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$131·00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$139·75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$158·08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154·33	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$89·75	do.	do.	5 ₩ cent, 10-40s.
$161·25	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$156·25	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

11 5 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING, ETC.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 13 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles:—

55,161½ Pairs Shoulder Scales.
72 Great Coats, damaged.
30 Yards Buckram.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, 10 per cent. down at time of sale.

The goods to be removed within five days from date of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brigadier-General, and
11 19 5t Quartermaster United States Army.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

WHAT ARE WOMEN MADE OF?

From Once a Week.

In the palmy days of childhood, we were taught in nursery jingle and we implicitly believed, that little girls were made of

"Sugar and spice
And all that's nice,"

But, growing older, we learned to our disappointment that they were produced from Adam's rib; and when we asked why woman was made of that particular bone, we were told because it was the most crooked in Adam's body.

"Observe the result," preached Jean Raulin, in the beginning of the sixteenth century: "man, composed of clay, is silent and ponderous, but woman gives evidence of her osseous origin by the rattle she keeps up. Move a sack of earth and it makes no noise; touch a bag of bones and you are deafened with the clitter-clatter."

This observation did not fall to the ground; it was repeated by Gratian de Drusac in his "Controversies des Sexes Masculin et Feminin," 1538. The learned in mediæval times did not spare women. Jean Nevisan, professor of law at Turin, who died in 1540, is harder still on them in his "Sylva Nuptialis." Therein he audaciously asserts that woman was formed by the Author of Good till the head had to be made, and that was a production of the great enemy of mankind. "Permisit Deus illud facere dæmonio."

But the Rabbis are equally unsparing. They assert that when Eve had to be drawn from the side of Adam she was not extracted by the head, lest she should be vain; nor by the eyes, lest they should be wanton; nor by the mouth, lest she should be given to tittle-tattle; nor by the ears, lest she should be inquisitive; by the hands, lest she should be meddlesome; nor by the heart, lest she should be jealous; but she was drawn forth by the side; yet, notwithstanding these precautions, she has every fault specially guarded against, because, being extracted sideways, she was perverse.

Another Rabbinical gloss on the text of Moses asserts that Adam was created double; that he and Eve were made back to back, united at the shoulders, and that they were severed with a hatchet. Eugubinus says that their bodies were united at the side.

Antoinette Bourignon, that extraordinary mystic of the seventeenth century, had some strange visions of the primeval man and the birth of Eve. The body of Adam, she says, was more pure, translucent, and transparent than crystal, light and buoyant as air. In it were vessels and streams of light, which entered and exuded through the pores. The vessels were charged with liquors of various colors of intense brilliancy and transparency; some of these fluids were water, milk, wine, fire, etc. Every motion of Adam's body produced ineffable harmonies. Every creature obeyed him; nothing could resist or injure him. He was taller than men of his time; his hair was short, curled, and approaching to black. He had a little down on his lower lip. In his stomach was a clear fluid, like water in a crystal bowl, in which tiny eggs developed themselves, like bubbles in wine, as he glowed with the ardor of Divine charity; and when he strongly desired that others should unite with him in the work of praise, he deposited some of these eggs, which hatched, and from one of them emerged his consort, Eve.

The inhabitants of Madagascar have a strange myth touching the origin of woman. They say that the first man was created of the dust of the earth, and was placed in a garden, where he was subject to none of the ills which now afflict mortality; he was also free from all bodily appetites, and though surrounded by delicious fruit and limpid streams, yet felt no desire to taste of the fruit or quaff the water. The Creator had, moreover, strictly forbidden him either to eat or to drink. The great enemy, however, came to him, and painted to him in glowing colors the sweetness of the apple, the lusciousness of the date, and the succulence of the orange. In vain: the first man remembered the command laid upon him by his Maker. Then the fiend assumed the appearance of an effulgent spirit, and pretended to be a messenger from Heaven commanding him to eat and drink. The man at once obeyed. Shortly after, a pimple appeared on his leg; the spot enlarged into a tumor, which increased in size and caused him considerable annoyance. At the end of six months it burst, and there emerged from the limb a beautiful girl.

The father of all living turned her this way and that way, sorely perplexed, and uncertain whether to pitch her into the water or give her to the pigs, when a messenger from Heaven appeared, and told him to let her run about the garden till she was of a marriageable age, and then take her to himself as a wife. He obeyed. He called her Bahouna, and she became the mother of all races of men.

There seems to be some uncertainty as to the size of our great mother. The French orientalist Henrion, member of the Academy, however, fixed it with a precision satisfactory, at least, to himself. He gives the following table of the relative heights of several eminent historical personages.

Adam was precisely	123 feet	9 inches	high.
Eve	118 "	9·75 in.	"
Noah	103 "		"
Abraham	27 "		"
Moses	13 "		"
Hercules	10 "		"
Alexander	6 "		"
Julius Cæsar	5 "		"

It is interesting to have the height of Eve to the decimal of an inch. It must, however, be stated that the measures of the traditional tomb of Eve at Jeddah give her a much greater stature. "On entering the great gate of the cemetery, one observes on the left a little wall three feet high, forming a square of ten or twelve feet. There lies the head of our first mother. In the middle of the cemetery is a sort of cupola, where reposes the middle of her body, and at the other extremity, near the door of egress, is another little wall, also three feet high, forming a lozenge-shaped inclosure. There are her feet. In this place is a large piece of cloth, whereon the faithful deposit their offerings, which serve for the maintenance of a constant burning of perfumes over the midst of her body. The distance between her head and feet is 400 feet. How we have shrunk since the creation!"—Lettre de H. A. D., Consul de France en Abyssinie, 1841.

But to return to the substance of which woman was made. This is a point on which the various cosmogonies of nations widely differ. Probably the discoverers of these cosmogenies were men, for they seldom give to woman a very distinguished origin. But then the poets make it up to her. Nature, the singer of the Land of Cakes, tells us:—

"Her prentice han'
First tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O!"

Guillaume de Salluste du Bastas (b. 1544; d. 1590) composed a lengthy poem on the Creation, in which he does ample justice to the ladies. His poem was translated into Latin by Dumonin (Joan. ed. Dumonin; Beresithias, sive Mundi Creatio, ex Gallico Sallustii du Bastas expressa. Parisiis, 1579), and into German, Spanish, Italian, and English.

A specimen will suffice:—

"The mother of mortals in herself doth combine
The charms of an Adam, and graces all Divine.
Her tint his surpasses, her brow is more fair,
Her eye twinkles brighter, more lustrous her hair;
Far sweeter her utterance, her chin is quite smooth,
Dream of Beauty incarnate, a lover and a love!"

Our own Milton has done poor Eve justice in lines which need not quotation.

Pygmalion, says the classic story, which is really a Phœnician myth of creation, made a woman of marble or ivory, and Aphrodite, in answer to his prayers, endowed the statue with life. We do not believe it. No woman was ever marble. She may seem hard and cold, but she only requires a sturdy male voice to bid her

"Descend, be stone no more!"

to show that the marble appearance was put on, and that she is, and ever was, genuine palpitating flesh and blood.

"Often does Pygmalion apply his hands to the work. One while he addresses it in soft terms, at another he brings it presents that are agreeable to maidens, as shells and smooth pebbles, and little birds, and flowers of a thousand hues, and lilies, and painted balls, and tears of the Heliades, that have distilled from the trees. He decks her limbs, too, with clothing, and puts a long necklace on her neck. Smooth pendants hang from her ears, and bows from her breast. All things are becoming to her."—Ovid, Metam, x, vii.

There is something tender and kindly in this myth; it represents woman as man would have her, pure as the ivory, modestly arrayed, simple, and delighted with small trifles, birds, and pebbles, and flowers—a thing of beauty, and a joy forever. But Hesiod gives a widely different account of the creation of woman. According to him, she was sent in mockery by Zeus to be a scourge to man:—

"The Sire who rules the earth and sways the pole
Had spoken; laughter filled his secret soul:
He bade the crippled god his hest obey,
And mould with tempering water plastic clay;
With human nerve and human voice invest
The limbs elastic, and the breathing breast;
Fair as the blooming goddesses above,
A virgin's likeness with the looks of love.
He bade Minerva teach the skill that sheds
A thousand colors in the gliding threads;
He call'd the magic of love's golden queen
To breathe around a witchery of mien,
And eager passion's never-sated flame,
And cares of dress that prey upon the frame;
Bade Hermes last endue, with craft refined
Of treacherous manners, and a shameless mind.
—Hesiod Erga, 61-79.

If such was the Greek theory of the creation of woman, it speaks ill for the Greek men, for woman is ever what man makes her. If he chooses her to be giddy, and light, and crafty, giddy, light, and crafty will she become; but if he demands of her to be what God made her, modest, and thrifty, and tender, such she will ever prove. This our grand old northern forefathers knew, and they made her creation a sacred matter, and fashioned her from a nobler stock than man. He was of the ash, she of the elm; they called the first woman Embla, or Emla, which means a laborious female—from the root amr, aml, ambl, signifying "work." "One day, as the sons of Bor were walking along the sea-beach, they found two stems of wood, out of which they shaped a man and a woman. The first, Odin, infused into them life and spirit; the second, Vili, endowed them with reason and the power of motion; the third, Ve, gave them speech and features, hearing and vision." ("Younger Edde," 9; cf., also "Voluspa," 17, 18.) This reminds one of the ancient Iranian myth of Ahoura Mazda creating the first pair, Meschia and Meschiane, from the Beivas tree. But the Scandinavians also spoke of three primeval mothers:—Edda (great-grandmother), Amma (grandmother), and mother, from whom sprung the three classes of thrall, churl, and earl. It is noticeable that these primeval women are represented as good housewives in the venerable Rigsmal, which describes the wanderings of the god Heimdal, under the name of Rig. The Deity comes to the hut of Edda, and at once

"From the ashes she took a loaf,
Heavy and thick, with bran mixed;
More beside she laid upon the board;
There is set a bowl of broth on the table;
There is a calf boiled, and cates the best."

Then he goes to the house of Amma, the wife of Afi.

"Afi's wife sat plying her rock
With outspread arm, busked to weave.
A hood on her head, a sark over her breast,
A kerchief round her neck, and studs on her shoulders."

He next enters the hall of Mother.

"The housewife looked on her arms,
Smoothed her vail, and fastened her sleeves,
Her headgear adjusted. A clasp was on her bosom,
Her robe was ample, her sark blue;
Brighter her brow, fairer her breast,
Whiter her neck than purest snowdrift.
She took, did Mother, a figured cloth
Of white linen, and the table decked.
She then took cakes of snow-white wheat,
On the table them she laid.
She set forth salvers, silver adorned,
Full of game, and pork, and roasted birds,
In a can was wine, the cups were costly."

Not a word of disparagement of woman is found in those old cosmic lays. The sturdy Northerner knew her value, and he respected her, whilst the frivolous Greek despised her as a toy.

The Provençal troubadours caught the classic misappreciation of woman. Massilia was a Greek colony, and Greek manners, tastes, and habits of thought prevailed for long in the southeast of France. They idolized her as an idol-puppet, but they knew not how to commend, and by commending develop in her those qualities which lie ready to germinate when called for by man—devotion, self-sacrifice, patience, gentleness, and all those homely yet inestimable treasures—the domestic virtues. Pierre de Saint Cloud, in the opening of his poems on Renard, has his fling at poor Eve. He says that Adam was possessed of magic rod, with which he could create animals at pleasure by striking the earth with it. One day he smote the ground, and there sprang forth a lamb. Eve caught the rod from his hand and did as he had done; forthwith there bounded forth the wolf, which rent the creation of Adam. He struck, and the domestic fowls came forth. Eve did likewise, and gave being to the fox. He made the cattle, she the tiger; he the dog, she the jackall.

Turning to America we encounter a host of myths relative to the first mother. The sacred book of the Quiches tells of the gods Gucumatz, Tepu, and Cuz-cah, making man of earth, but when the rain came on he dissolved into mud. Then they made man and woman of wood, but the beings so made were too thick-headed to praise and sacrifice; wherefore they destroyed them with a flood; those which escaped up tall trees remain to this day, and are commonly called monkeys. The three gods having thus failed, consulted the Great White Boar and the Great White Porcupine, and with their assistance made man and woman of white and red maize. And men show by their head-strong character that the mighty boar had a finger in their creation, and women by their fretfulness indicate the great porcupine as having had the making of them.

The Minnatarees have a story that the first woman was made of such a rich and fatty soil that she became a miracle of prolificness; she came out of the earth on the first day of the moon of buffaloes, and ere it waned she had a child at her breast. Every month she bestowed upon her husband a son or daughter, and these children were all equally fertile with their mother. This was rather sharp work, and the Great Spirit, seeing that the world would be peopled in no time at this rate, killed the first parents, and diminished the productiveness of their children.

The Nanticokes relate that their great ancestor was without a wife, and he wandered over the face of the earth in search of one; at last the King of the Muskrats offered him his daughter, assuring him that she would make the best wife in the world, as she could keep a house tidy, and was very shrewd, and neat in her person. The Nanticoke hesitated to accept the obliging offer, alleging that the wife was so very small and had four legs. The Micabou of the Muskrats now appeared, and undertook to remedy this defect. "Man of the Nanticokes," said the spirit, "rise, take thy bride and lead her to the edge of the lake; bid her dip her feet in water, whilst thou, standing over her, shalt pronounce these words:—

"For the last time as muskrat,
For the first time as woman,
Go in beast, come out human."

The spirit's directions were obeyed to the letter. The Nanticoke took his glossy little maiden muskrat by the paw, led her to the border of the lake, and, while she dipped her feet in the water, he used the appointed formulary; thereupon a change took place in the little animal. Her body was observed to assume the posture of a human being, gradually erecting itself, as a sapling which, having been bent to earth, resumes its upright position. When the little creature became erect, the skin began to fall from the head and neck, and gradually unveiling the body, exhibited the maiden, beautiful as a flowery meadow, or the blue summer-sky, or the north lit up with the flush of the dancing lights, or the rainbow which follows the fertilizing shower. Her hand was scarce larger than a hazel-leaf, and her foot not longer than that of the ringdove. Her arm was so slight that it seemed as though the breeze must break it. The Nanticoke gazed with delight on his beauteous bride, and his gratification was enhanced when he saw her stature increase to the proportions of a human being.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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OPPOSITE NEIGHBORS; or, the Two Lives and Their End. 16mo., cloth. $1·25.

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HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
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ALL BOOKS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES at the cheap Book Store of
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STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
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TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [87 thstu

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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
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Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

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Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Philadelphia, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,096·90	
On Fire Risks	153,590·11	$813,687·01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		336,305·00
		$1,149,992·01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,803·79	
On Fire Risks	136,342·51	$743,146·30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc.		105,445·09
		$848,591·39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434·11	
Fire Losses	68,854·95	
Return Premiums	52,828·87	
Reinsurances	40,535·54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	40,690·72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc.	20,618·59	
Expenses, etc.	17,082·43	$608,545·21
		$240,046·18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,101,400	par. Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5676·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 198 51	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

Philadelphia, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No. certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernardou,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.
The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of
FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 25 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10‡ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1868. $325,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 31]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2‡

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA:
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867........$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25‡

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,
Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw‡ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER........$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.
Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,
Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
Edward Siter, Esq.
All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30‡

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!
BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.
FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 3m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1‡ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15‡

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.
With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27 ifr Philadelphia.

THE BEGGAR BABY.

Pale and weary, strangely old,
Wan with hunger, parched with cold,
Clothed in rags around it rolled,
Was this poor beggar baby.

Careless travellers going by
Walked around, lest, coming nigh,
They might hear the hungry cry
Of this poor beggar baby.

Rich men passed, and thought within,
"'Twere well that life had never been,"
As though misfortune were a sin
For a poor beggar baby.

Only the pauper mother smiled,
Only the mother blessed the child,
And murmured love in accents mild
To that poor beggar baby.

But by and by *that* baby died,
And they buried it (on the pauper's side
Of the yard)—only the mother cried
For that poor beggar baby;

Who used to cling to her lonely breast,
And kiss her cheek ere it sunk to rest,
Like a little bird in a happy nest—
Poor little beggar baby!

But lo! beyond the pauper tomb,
A wondrous light stole through the gloom,
And voices sang, "In Heaven there's room
For that poor beggar baby."

And then in garments white and new,
Upward the rank of angels through,
The radiant, ransomed spirit flew
Of that poor beggar baby.

The Italian Government Calls Upon the Emperor Napoleon to Withdraw His Troops.

Florence (Nov. 5), by Telegraph to Reuter's Bureau.

The *Official Gazette* of this evening publishes the following declaration:—

The Government considers it its duty to maintain the authority of the law and to remove every cause for the disturbance of public order by conveying Garibaldi to Varignano, in the Gulf of Spezzia.

The Government has refused to accept the plebiscites which are being carried out in various towns of the Pontifical States voting for union with Italy.

As the dissolution and disarmament of the volunteer bands render a continuation of intervention in the Roman States unnecessary, the King's Government yesterday ordered the Italian troops to return within the frontier.

Since, also, the Pontifical territory has been evacuated by the volunteers, the withdrawal of the Italian troops has removed all motive or pretext for a continuance of French intervention.

The Government places faith in the declaration contained in the French Circular of the 25th of October, that as soon as the Pontifical territory was free from aggressors, and security re-established, France would consider her mission as fulfilled, and withdraw. When this is accomplished, negotiations can then be entered upon for a definitive settlement of the Roman question in accordance with the national aspirations of Italy and the interests of the Catholic religion."

The Lavender Fields of Mitcham.

Surrey may be said to have almost a monopoly of the lavender trade, and the quantity grown in the county may be guessed from the fact that some five hundred acres of ground are devoted to its culture alone. Kent grows hardly any, and Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire are but unpretending rivals. We ought to mention here that lavender is now more extensively grown in the neighborhood of Carshalton and on the Epsom Downs than at Mitcham even, but of course they are at a greater distance from town. It is planted in November, in slips from the old roots, and will stand without removal from two to four years, being fed with the ordinary farm-yard manure. It is very susceptible of injury from frost or heavy rain, and much havoc has been made with this year's crop from both these causes. It is generally admitted by those whose recollections date a long time back, that the crops nowadays are nothing like so abundant as they used to be, which is, perhaps, owing to the partial exhaustion of the soil and consequent weakening of the plants. Of course, this and the increasing importation of French oil must have very sensibly affected the trade, but the English oil is considered so superior for most purposes that it must always rule the market. The lavender water, after the oil has been extracted, is given to the men as a perquisite, and sold by them at something like sixpence a gallon. It is reaped with a saw-edged sickle by hand, put there and then into mats, and carried direct to the still. The process, therefore, is extremely simple, and bears no comparison to that of hop-picking, the gayest of all harvest gatherings. Still the lavender fields, when in full bloom, are a glorious sight, and have a charm peculiarly their own. Whichever way the eye may wander, field after field is spread out in interminable beauty, and its effect, not easily forgotten, is worth remembering.—*Country Life.*

Estate of the Late President Lincoln.

Judge David Davis, administrator upon the estate of Abraham Lincoln, deceased, has made a final settlement of the estate, in the Probate Court of Sangamon county, Illinois.

From the balance sheet it appears that, after paying all debts, there remains the sum of $110,295·91 to be divided among the three heirs, Mrs. Lincoln, Bob, and Tad—each of whom receives $36,765·30.

It also appears from the schedule that the private debts of Mrs. Lincoln amount to $38·31, which, subtracted from her share of the estate, leaves $36,726·99.

Congress voted to Mrs. Lincoln the remainder of Abraham Lincoln's salary for one year, say $20,000, and made her a gift of $25,000 besides. So that the total amount of Mrs. Lincoln's personal fortune (not including the $40,000 worth of "gifts from her dear friends") is only $81,726·99.

NEGRO JOURNALISM IN AMERICA.—We learn from *Trübner's Record* that the *Elevator*, published at San Francisco, is edited by a colored man, and circulates 2300 copies. The *Pacific Appeal* is published by colored men. The New Orleans *Tribune*, published daily and weekly, is managed and edited by men of color, and circulates about 10,000 of each issue. The *True Communicator*, recently suspended, but to be revived, was published at Baltimore, and had for its editor George T. Cook, a colored man. *Zion's Standard and Weekly Review*, published at New York, edited by William Howard Day (colored), circulates 4000 copies, has all its literary and mechanical work done by colored people. The *Christian Recorder*, Philadelphia, published by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and edited by Rev. James Lynch, a man of color, circulates 5000. The *People's Journal*, Brooklyn, edited and printed by a colored man, circulation 2000, and the *Freedmen's Torchlight*, are both published by the African Colonization Society. The *Colored Citizen*, issued at Cincinnati, Ohio, circulates 2400 copies, and is under the entire control of colored men.

—If a Colt's pistol has six barrels, how many barrels ought a horse pistol to have?

—The lecture season is near. Domestic lectures began some time since.

—Gross people are to be severely avoided, but we see no reason why one who is a grocer may not be cultivated in a friendly way.

—What is the difference between a spendthrift and a feather bed?—One is hard up, and the other is soft down.

—When a man is out of money he shows the least of it. When he is out of temper he shows the most of it.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,
Nathan Hilles,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,
Samuel A. Bispham,
Edward B. Orne,
William Ervien,
Osgood Welsh,
Frederick A. Hoyt,
Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1]

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Office A. A. Q. M. and D. O. State of Georgia,
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5, 1867.

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, NOV. 28, 1867, the Land and Buildings known as the AUGUSTA MACHINE WORKS AND LOT, together with TWELVE CITY LOTS.

This property consists of one tract of land, which the Augusta canal runs through diagonally, bounded north by D'Antignac street, east by Jackson street, south by Adams street, and west by Campbell street—its northern and southern lines being about six hundred and ninety feet, and its eastern and western lines about three hundred and ninety-two feet, on which are situated one three-story brick building, 100 feet by 50 feet; one brick foundry, 150 feet by 52 feet; and several smaller buildings.

Eleven (11) city lots, situated on the south side of Adams street, between Campbell and Jackson streets, designated in numbers on the plan of the city of Augusta, made by William Phillips, as 17, 19, 21, 18, 20, 22, 28, 26, 24, 25, and 23.

One triangular lot of 132 feet front, on the south side of Fenwick street, between the Augusta canal and "Hight's Foundry."

The machine works, lot, and buildings will be sold together, the city lots separately.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four (4) frame buildings, 100 feet by 41 feet, and one (1) frame building, 29 by 15 feet, situated on the grounds of the Richmond County Academy, Telfair street.

For further particulars in regard to this property, inquire at this office and that of Brevet Colonel M. L. Ehlers, corner of Green and Jackson streets, Augusta, Georgia, where the plans of the property can be seen.

Terms cash for all the property except the machine works and lot, one half of which will be required cash, and the balance in four months.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. T. WATSON,
A. A. Q. M. and D. O.,
11 11 15t Bureau R., F., and A. L.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1] PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, November 18, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7·05 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 6·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations; Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 1 and 4·55 A. M., and 9·10 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 6·36 A. M., and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 12·45 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·35 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8§

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 116 Market street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·05 A. M.
Fast Line	9·05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 10½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1] Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05, and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·10 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·10 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1] No. 105 S. Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·15 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·35 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. ....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail .... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express .... 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant .... { 1st class, 2·25 / 2d class, 1·80
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9·00 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M., Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

The 9 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

October 28, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8·45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11·40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3·50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1] General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 13] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·45 and Oxford at 6·27 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M., Oxford at 11·45 A. M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11] HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, November 18, 1867,

THE READING ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Will leave Philadelphia at 4 P. M., arriving at Reading at 6·45 P. M.

THE POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Will leave Philadelphia at 5 P. M., arriving at Pottstown at 7·05 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY PASSENGERS

Taking the Reading Accommodation Train will arrive at Downingtown at 6·20 P. M. 11 15 6t

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Pemberton at 7·20 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
" Mt. Holly " 7·42 " " 2·54 "
" Moorestown " 8·08 " " 3·21 "

10 22 tf C. SAILER, Superintendent.

SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 61

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 3 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Nov. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 16 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On four months' credit.

On Thursday Morning,

November 21, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 15 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

November 22, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 16 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

November 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 19 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF A RARE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.

We will sell, on

Tuesday and Wednesday,

November 19 and 20, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, the rare and valuable Private Library of a gentleman of this city, including works on bibliography, history, poetry, drama, antiquities, illustrated works, etc., together with rare and unique editions of the Greek and Latin classics, privately printed works, etc., the chief portions in fine bindings by the best European and American binders.

Now ready for examination. [11 18 2t

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Two Rosewood Piano Fortes, Fine French Plate Mirrors, very Superior Fire-proof Safe, Handsome China Dinner Service, Elegant Velvet, English and Tapestry Brussels Carpets, etc. etc.

On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, excellent Furniture, including very superior Walnut Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture. [11 19 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Wednesday Morning,

November 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full line of most desirable and seasonable goods, suited to the city jobbing and country trade. [11 16 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS, Wax and China Dolls, Toy Sets, Work Boxes, French Bags, French Purses, Pocket Wallets, etc., by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Wednesday Morning,

Nov. 20, comprising a desirable assortment. [11 18 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF FINE FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, SLEIGH ROBES, LAP BLANKETS, ETC. ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an assortment of fine sable, ermine, fitch, Siberian squirrel, and other furs, muffs, capes, collars; skating caps, sleigh robes, lap blankets, etc. etc. [11 18 2t

SALE OF A PRIVATE LIBRARY OF THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

On Thursday afternoon,

At 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, the library of a deceased clergyman, comprising a large collection of Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Catalogues are ready for distribution at the auction store. 1. 19 2t

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VAriety, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1867.

On the petition of SAMUEL G. LEVIS, of Kelleyville, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 14th day of February, 1854, and reissued the 22d day of October, 1867, for an improvement in making Thick Paper, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 14th day of February, 1868.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 27th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican," and the "Intelligencer," Washington, D. C., and in the "Evening Telegraph," Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.
11 12 fu3t

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 30 m

GENERAL SHERMAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

Speech at St. Louis.

The second annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which occurred last week in St. Louis, was a grand affair. The principal address was delivered by General Sherman, who was enabled to be present by the kindness of General Augur, who volunteered to represent him at an Indian council at Fort Laramie. We make some extracts from his speech:—

"It was not for all of us to celebrate that day—July 4, 1863—in wine and rejoicing, for some of us had to content ourselves with water taken from those dirty ponds which Jackson poisoned by the dead carcases of a fleeing army; but others of you did behold our flag arise on that white court-house in Vicksburg, which had so long been the target for our artillery; and that other scene of exquisite interest, when every gunboat and every steamer came pouring out from nook and cove above, and from the dark waters of the deadly Yazoo, and hurried down to that levee where for so long a time they had been strangers.

"I have often thought in my dreams of the 'Luminary,' bright as a fairy, decked off with her flags, and steaming down the turbid waters of the Mississippi, proclaiming to the world that that great river was again free, and that her waters went 'unvexed to the sea.' * * * *

"But the end was not yet. Our comrade Army of the Cumberland, far away in the mountains of East Tennessee, called for help, and we had to go. Through forests, over rivers, through the mud, and over the rocks, we paused not till Lookout Mountain, with its Rebel batteries, frowned down upon us and upon our beleaguered comrades in Chattanooga. You remember I was summoned ahead of you to meet General Grant in Chattanooga, and I recall my feelings as, standing with him on the parapet of Fort Wood, he pointed out to me the circling Rebel camps, with their pickets walking their posts in clear, broad daylight close up to our lines. I then realized that our troops were closely besieged, and that our General, unaccustomed to such close quarters, only awaited your arrival to cut the Gordian knot, and set his army free.

"So impatient was he that, after receiving his orders, I hastened back to meet you at Bridgeport, pulling an oar myself one bright moonlight night down these thirty miles of river, and without allowing you a moment's rest I hurried you forward. You know the sequel; how we massed behind those hills, and laid that pontoon bridge below Chickamauga at night, and hastily marched to the top of Mission Ridge, the prolongation of Bragg's line of investment. Clearly, there was not room for us both, and one of us had to quit. We had not the remotest intention of going, and Bragg fell into the very trap which our general had set for him. He drew from his centre as against us to such an extent that Thomas, with the Army of the Cumberland, burst out of his old intrenchments, and swept that Rebel host off that Mission Ridge, and paused not till the broken fragments had escaped beyond Ringgold Gap, leaving us masters in the Tennessee valley.

* * * "I have always wished that some artist like Bierstadt or Kauffman could have stood by my side on Kenesaw that beautiful October morning, and fixed on canvas that beautiful picture of the vast forest at our feet, with its light autumned foliage, and the long lines of soldiers pointing towards Dallas, whilst in the far-off distance was Alatoona, begirt with the white smoke of the Rebel assault, and the occasional glimpse of the little signal flag through an embrasure, which told me, through the skilful officer by my side, that Corse was there, and consequently that the place was safe.

"Or better still, that a Beard or Healy could have caught that gorgeous picture as we rode out of Atlanta that beautiful morning in November, and turned to look at Atlanta smouldering in its ruins, whilst long lines of soldiers, with their white-topped wagons, were starting southward, they knew not whither, and the whole air resounded with that favorite anthem of 'John Brown's Soul Goes Marching On,' taken up from the band by the marching columns as by a common instinct.

"Or who will attempt the scene when Hazen's old division, after long weeks and months of perilous marching down to the sea, walked with colors flying, and dressed by brigades on the centre, right into Fort McAllister, and the loud shouts of his men reached us across those rice fields, and were carried back to our main camps, telling them that our fleet was gained, and that Savannah's fate was sealed. (Applause.)

* * * "Do you suppose any one can describe to me the bitter anguish of that moment when McPherson, who had just left me in joyous health, was brought back and laid dead at my feet; that terrific yell when the Army of the Tennessee learned that their noble commander, whom they loved so well, would never again be seen in life, and that to them was consigned the dread task of revenge? * * *

"And last of all, when at Raleigh, the sad tidings came, and hung over us all for days like a pall, that Mr. Lincoln, our beloved President, had been assassinated by the coward villain Booth. Even now I tremble when I think what might have befallen the people of Raleigh, had not our men been long schooled in the terrible lessons of a bloody war. Oh! how we had all looked forward to that day when he should come forth to meet us, with his tall form and beaming eye (applause), to welcome us back again to our homes, after our long and devious wanderings; but it was not reserved for him, and another did it in his stead, whilst the whole nation stood by, to proclaim with shouts of joy, Well done, good and faithful soldiers; and now I, your old commander, after a lapse of more than two years, re-echo the same sentiment, and tell you, you have your reward, not in money, or precious jewels, not in lands and houses, but in the consciousness of a noble duty well done, and in the possession of those priceless memories that will become more and more precious as time rolls on. The day will come when not a man in this land of ours but would share with you his wealth, could he say, like you, that he too was in the army of the Tennessee (cheers), and could tell his children that he had heard the first hostile shot at Fort Henry and the last boom of cannon at Raleigh.

"I recall a little circumstance in Memphis in the summer of 1863. We were lying in camp, drilling in preparation for the coming winter, when I was visited by a gentlemen of high education, a captain then, and now Admiral Lessoffski, of the Russian navy, who accompanied me in many drills and reviews, always complimenting our men on their soldierly appearance. On one occasion we rode into the camp of Barrett's Battery, and we timed them from the call of assembly till the battery was harnessed up and out in the field ready for action. He was much pleased at their promptness. I explained that our men were not professional soldiers, but had been mechanics, clerks, and laborers only a few months before. He seemed to admit that was possible, but he said, What will you do with these men when the war is over? I answered, They will all quietly and peacefully return to their homes. He shook his head, and did not believe me. I have no doubt that he has since given us, as a people, full credit for this result, to him and to all Europeans so enigmatical in its character. Yes, our men have returned to their homes in peace and quiet, and go where I may, I meet them all more or less busy at their varied callings. Instead of the great art of destruction, they are now practising that better art of construction. Dodge, guiding the Pacific Railroad (that stupendous monument of the energy and resources of our people), across the Rocky Mountains. Casement laying his two miles of rail per day. Wright seeking out the way for the Southern Pacific road. Sprague at the north, building westward. Corse constructing harbors on the great lakes. Blair and Warren planting cotton at the South. Wilson delving out the Mississippi, and planning to make of the Illinois river a majestic canal, fed by the great lakes of the North; and turn which way we may we find our comrades busy, their swords turned into pruning-hooks. Each planting his own vine and fig-tree, and no man afraid. (Applause.)"

General Howard followed with an eloquent panegyric on the citizen soldier.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Wife of the Sultan Selim.

From the Levant Herald, Oct. 23.

The fourth wife of Selim III died on Monday last at, palace tradition declares, the extreme old age of one hundred and thirty. But this is most likely an exaggeration of at least thirty years, as Selim only reached the throne in 1789, and married the deceased when young. She must, however, have been close upon a hundred, and thus witnessed the checkered events of no fewer than five reigns—from Suwarrow's butchery at Ismail, to the safe return of Abdul-Aziz from Frangistan. She was buried with great pomp in the holy precincts of Eyoab.

On the same evening Prince Mehmet, the infant son of the Sultan, was also summoned to Paradise. His little remains were carried yesterday morning to the tomb of his grandfather, Mahmoud, with still greater ceremonial.

Our Military Presidents.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith, in a speech made on Friday at the formation of a Central Grant Club, thus referred to military Presidents:—

E. Delafield Smith was appointed temporary chairman, and in calling the meeting to order delivered a stirring address. He said that when the doubtful conflict of the Revolution was succeeded by an assured independence, a grateful people recognized Washington as a leader by nature, and "first in peace," as well as "first in war." When again the valor of Britain encountered the armies of our young republic, and our banners waved in triumph above the fortress of Quebec and in the streets of New Orleans, who but Jackson carried the hearts of his countrymen, as he had the batteries of our enemies? When a "new thirteen" in the West were added to our Union of States, through the heroism of Harrison, Americans were not ungrateful, but joined the civic wreath to the martial laurel. Later, when the plains of Mexico were stained with American blood and covered with American glories, Zachary Taylor lit with the flashing light of his sword his triumphant pathway to the Presidency. And now, when our country has lived and triumphed in spite of the Rebellion which Europe fostered, the people look with confiding earnestness to Ulysses S. Grant (great applause) to heal the wounds inflicted by our enemies during the great conflict which he brought to a glorious result. He concluded by thanking them for the honor extended to him of presiding temporarily over a meeting like that, animated with a patriotic and noble purpose.—*N. Y. Post.*

Pedestrianism as it Used to Be.

Foster Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, was born in England in 1734. In 1764 he undertook to walk fifty miles in seven hours, which he accomplished in time. The first ten miles he walked in one hour, although he was encumbered with a great-coat and leather breeches. He visited several parts of Switzerland and France, and gained much fame by his pedestrian feats. In 1773 he walked from London to York and back, a distance of four hundred miles, in five days and eighteen hours. This was his first match for a wager. A few years later he attempted to run two miles in ten minutes, but lost the wager by half a minute. In 1786 he walked one hundred miles in twenty-three and three-fourths hours. The next year he walked from Canterbury to London Bridge and back in twenty-four hours, the distance being one hundred and twelve miles.

When fifty-eight years old he repeated his journey to York and back in five days and fifteen hours. On his return he was saluted with the loud huzzas of the astonished and anxious spectators. In the same year he walked for a bet of twenty guineas six miles in fifty-five minutes. At another time he walked one mile in nine minutes and twenty-three seconds. In person he was tall and thin, about five feet nine inches high, very strong downwards. He died in 1793. His complexion was sallow. He was always poor, never caring for money. His funeral was characterized as a walking one. He was followed to the grave by twenty persons on foot and in black gowns.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination **FAMILY MACHINES**, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.

For sale at S. W. Corner of **ELEVENTH** and **CHESNUT** Streets. 11 2 tfrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUDGE NOT; OR HESTER POWERS' GIRLHOOD.

A BOOK FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Handsome Cloth Binding. Price, $1·50.

In the lovely English village of West Oakland a costly monument bearing this inscription—"JUDGE NOT"—arrests the attention and excites the curiosity of every summer tourist. Hester Powers, a village beauty, is the heroine; and this striking monument, with its simple yet eloquent inscription, is the atonement made by her high-born companion for the hasty judgment that crushed her.

The author is a Philadelphian.

MISS THACKERAY'S exquisite stories:—

"JACK THE GIANT KILLER,"

"BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,"

AND "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,"

Are having an immense sale everywhere.

"CINDERELLA" and "THE SLEEPING BEAUTY"

Will be published this week.

Sold by all Booksellers, in town and country.

11 19 3t LORING, Publisher, Boston.

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT

11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FOR RENT—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, with Three-story Back Buildings, No. 2017 ARCH Street.

E. KINGSTON McCAY,

11 16 3t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519

FINE CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR

AXMINSTERS,

ROYAL WILTONS,

VELVETS,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

THREE-PLYS,

SUPER INGRAINS,

VENETIANS,

BRUSSELS AND DAMASK

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS,

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

IN SHORT,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE

CARPETINGS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

Prior to Removal on first of January next.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

CHRIST IN THE HOUSE AT EMMAUS.

THIS GREAT PAINTING,

BY CARL MULLER,

Is now on Exhibition at

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.'S GALLERIES,

At the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., AND EVERY SATURDAY EVENING FROM 7½ TO 10 O'CLOCK. [10 2 thstu

TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO BE HAD ONLY AT

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.'S,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

All the Paintings in this fine Collection are on Private Sale, and the attendant has a list of prices.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,

PARIS FANCY GOODS,

DECORATED PORCELAINS,

FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.

[10 15 tuthsSmrp

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

ONE MILLION CENTS WORTH, AND OVER, OF CLOAKINGS.

LIGHT

CHINCHILLAS.

LIGHT

HYDE PARKS.

LIGHT

NORWALKS.

LIGHT

WHITNEYS.

LIGHT

VELOURS.

WHITE

CLOAKINGS.

DARK

CLOAKINGS.

BLACK

CLOAKINGS.

Together with about ONE MILLION CENTS worth of BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES for Men and Boys, bought since the recent immense decline. [9 7 stuth

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,

CHOICE GOODS,

At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS,
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. BARGAINS.

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth

A large discount to the trade.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

1 14 tJ1]

Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 50, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,

BLACK SILKS,

POPLINS,

CLOAKINGS

10 2 48t] CLOAKS, ETC.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains.

PITKIN & CO.,

10 24 lmrp Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OFFER

MONDAY, Nov. 18,

1000 Pieces Striped Poplins,

REDUCED FROM 50 CENTS TO 25 CENTS.

REDUCED FROM 75 CENTS TO 37½ CENTS.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRESS GOODS

AT [11 16 stuth3t

Half the Former Prices.

CARD.

TO RETAIN THE REPUTATION OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT AS A

CHEAP STORE

IN THE PRESENT EXCITEMENT IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE,

WE HAVE MADE IT A PRINCIPLE TO HAVE OUR STOCK AT PRICES TO MEET ANY COMPETITION WHICH MAY ARISE.

OUR LOCATION, AND THE MODERATE EXPENSES IN THE PROSECUTION OF OUR BUSINESS, ENABLE US AT ALL TIMES TO OFFER INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS.

CHOICE COLORS.

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FRENCH MERINOES, 75 CENTS.

FRENCH MERINOES, 87½ CENTS.

FRENCH MERINOES, $1.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

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RICH PLAID POPLINS,

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

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BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,

FROM AUCTION, AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

11 16 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NO. 963 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

J. G. FULLER.

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MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,

HATS, and

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16}

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

130 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.

PITKIN & CO.,

6 24 lmrp] Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawer

Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.

Lambs' Wool " "

Buckskin " "

Cotton " "

English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.

Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

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RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,

JACQUARD AND

MUSLIN DRAPERIES,

VESTIBULE CURTAINS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

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